

MARCH

the decision till a report was had from the local land office, and all the parties were fully heard on the subject. Then the Commissioner, who has for some years past been a lawyer, and certainly always ought to be, decides with the assistance of the best legal counsel.

This mode of decision Mr. C. believed, had generally given satisfaction, was the most convenient to the parties, and attended with little expense. Mr. C. concluded by repeating the hope, that the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts would be brought forward in a distinct form, and not permitted to embarrass a measure of such importance as the present, and one which Mr. C. wished determined on its own merits. It sent to the committee to which he belonged, it would receive the most prompt and attentive consideration, and be decided on by the Senate with reference to its own intrinsic merits.

Mr. WEBSTER did not propose to offer any amendment, nor did he intend to bring in any bill; but he believed that before another year passed, they would be called on to create a new tribunal to settle these conflicting land cases, and the course he suggested was to obviate difficulty by what seemed to him the easiest mode. Now, as these questions would arise under the laws of the United States, he supposed there was no doubt of the power of Congress to give the United States courts jurisdiction over them. This had been done in many cases, and Mr. W. cited the jurisdiction given to the United States courts in cases arising out of the collection of the customs.

Mr. Walker concurred with the Senator from Massachusetts in some of the views expressed by him, but at the same time, thought it would be better to have another bill on the subject referred to the appropriate committee. He himself, if no other Senator did, would bring the subject before the Senate. He had no doubt of the power of Congress to give to the courts of the United States jurisdiction over all cases arising under the laws or Constitution of the United States, and any cases involving a construction of a statute of the United States, or at least involving a title to property derived from the public domain, under a law of Congress. As at present advised, he should have no objection to a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to permit the parties to resort to the courts of the United States at once, instead of first going to the State court, and coming by appeal to the Supreme Court. He thought however, the matter was one of importance and great delicacy, and should be provided for in a separate bill.

Mr. Young observed that the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts would necessarily involve an expense that would be ruinous. He considered that all the parties were well protected as the law now was. The register of the local land office first decided on the claim, and if the parties were dissatisfied, they applied to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who had the opinion of the Attorney General to aid him in making up his decision. Now he would ask if the parties were not as protected by this mode of decision, as if they resorted to the circuit or district courts; and an appeal to the Supreme Court he looked upon as involving an expense too great to be borne in most of the cases? He recollects a case mentioned to him by the late Senator Kane—a case involving the value of a single slave—cost, by being carried up to the Supreme Court, upwards of five hundred dollars.

Mr. Crittenden, after some remarks, at considerable length, in which he commented on the frauds alleged to have been practised under the pre-emption laws, submitted an amendment to define more accurately the settlement and cultivation necessary to acquire a right to pre-emption.

Mr. Walker had no objection to defining more accurately the habitation and cultivation; but he hoped the gentleman would not confine the cultivation to corn, as that would exclude a great many meritorious cultivators who did not grow that article.

Mr. Crittenden said he had named corn particularly, because the bill professing to provide for the poor man, who cultivated the soil for the support of his family, this kind of grain would embrace the cultivation of all persons of that class, intended a bona-fide settlement, was, after building his cabin, to plant corn for the support of his family.

Mr. Walker contended that it would be ridiculous to require that in all the States of the Union the cultivation suited to Virginia should be the indispensable prerequisite to acquiring a right to pre-emption. He hoped the gentleman would not adhere to this branch of the amendment. Let him go, said Mr. W., to the banks of the Mississippi, and he will find hundreds of settlers who plant cotton the very first year, and buy all their corn from the constituents of the gentleman. In Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi, the settler will plant his twenty and thirty acres of cotton and not one grain of corn; and why? Because, in some years cotton bore such prices that it was considered most lucrative to grow nothing else.

Mr. Clay of Alabama suggested to the Senator from Kentucky, where he no doubt had only in view the defining more strictly an actual settlement and cultivation, to modify his amendment by striking out "corn," leaving the nature of the cultivation to be determined by the land office. As the Senator from Mississippi had remarked, it would be extremely hard to confine the cultivation to corn, as many cultivators bought all they used, though he (Mr. C.) regarded it as a very injurious way of farming, and one that no doubt relays very much to the advantage of the constituents of the gentleman from Kentucky, as there were times when every bushel of corn carried down the Mississippi was worth from a dollar to a dollar and sixty-five cents per bushel.

Mr. Crittenden then modified his amendment by adding "wheat and cotton."

Mr. King intended to have voted for the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky without going further. The general term of "corn" included wheat and all other small grain as much as it did "Indian corn" and he was perfectly satisfied with this designation of the degree of cultivation required. He knew no instance himself where a poor man made a settlement that he did not plant Indian corn the first year. Mr. K. believed that many frauds had been practised under the old law by individuals obtaining their pre-emptions without sufficient cultivation, and that they ought, in the present one, to define the degree of requisite cultivation so clearly as to admit of no doubt.

Mr. Walker said it might be true that corn was raised in Alabama, but he hoped they would not on that account seek to deprive settlers in other States from raising such crops as they conceived most advantageous. He was well aware that, high up in the stream in the State where gentlemen lived, they were obliged to raise corn, because they could not purchase it from the surrounding country. But he had known repeated instances in Mississippi, where settlers had planted cotton the first year, and purchased their corn.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky observed, that he now learned with regret, that in many parts of Mississippi they did not raise corn. Now he would advise them to do it at once, for of all the blessings which Providence had conferred upon man, he lands from falling into the hands of speculators un-

looked upon this as the greatest. But the great object of his friend and colleague in limiting the cultivation to corn was the facility of its culture, and the abundance of its yield, in the new and fertile lands of the West, rendering it the most natural crop for a poor man to begin with. This reminded him of a glowing account, given by an old friend of his, of the great grain country of Kentucky. His friend described the land as producing twenty barrels of corn to the acre with planting and cultivation together. If planted only without ploughing, he said it would produce ten; but if it was neither planted nor ploughed, it would yield a very tolerable crop of five barrels to the acre. This however, was no fiction for he had seen with his own eyes, as good a crop of corn growing in a field where there had been neither planting nor ploughing, as was to be found in a great number of the cornfields on both sides of the Potomac. He must explain, Mr. C. how this happened, or incur the imputation of having told what was incredible. The corn was growing in an enclosed field, where cattle had been fed, and sprung up from the grain wasted by them in feeding. With respect to the mode of cultivation to be provided for in the bill, he did not approve of limiting it to corn. He thought the cultivation ought to include small grain, as well as cotton and sugar cane.

Mr. Lyon suggested the addition of potatoes, an esculent vegetable, and very much relied on in Michigan.

Mr. Benton said he was opposed to the amendments proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Crittenden,) and should notice them before he sat down. His first object was to repel the imputation of fraud which had been so industriously lavished upon western settlers. He denied, and out, the justice of this imputation. He denied, and out and out, the truth of these stale fabrications, generally invented by speculators, and worn threadbare forty years ago. The story of the tampering—of corn in a spring of water for the spring of the year—of Johnny Black and Billy Black, meaning negroes—with all the rest of such stories with which the Senate had been introduced on former occasions, were all inventions to prejudice the settler of the new countries. He knew those settlers well. He went among them in Tennessee nearly forty years ago, and had been among them all over the West, from that time to the present. He knew them well. There was not upon the face of the earth a better population. They were the hardy pioneers whose meritorious exertions gave value to the country. Their object was to cultivate the land which they settled on, and the cultivators of the soil had been admitted in all ages; and in all countries, to constitute the most meritorious body of citizens. All the Western States had been settled by these hardy pioneers, and their posterity is now among the most valuable of their citizens. British travellers and British reviews had stigmatized the frontier settlers of the United States; but that was their vocation, and nothing better was expected of them; but Senators in Congress should not repeat things of the truth of which they have no knowledge, and which, in fact, are so unfounded.

We are told by some (said Mr. B.) that the pre-emption system ought, to be put down—that it ought to cease—that no more pre-emptions should be granted. On the contrary; Mr. B. was for preserving and perpetuating it. The system was to all as the Government, and he hoped, would continue as long as the Government had public land to be sold. What is a pre-emption? It is nothing but a right of first purchase. It is no donation—it is no gift—it is no gratuitous distribution of the land. It is only a privilege in the man who has settled upon the land, to buy it at Government price; and that price is \$1.25 per acre. The pre-emption merely exempts the settler from the competition of speculators at the auction sales, and these auction sales have in reply produced nothing for the public Treasury.

Mr. B. said he was opposed to this amendment, and to all provisions on cultivation. There was no object now in requiring cultivation. Formerly, in the infant settlements of the country, it was an object to induce a settler to raise a crop was necessary to sustain the forthcoming emigration; but now it is no object. Settlement is no object. It is the settler against the speculator that now claims attention; and all we want is evidence of the intention to be a settler, and building a house, and preparing for cultivation, constitutes that evidence as fully as actual cultivation. All he wanted in the bill was *residence*—settlement—a house and a commencement to improve, and on this he was willing to grant the pre-emption right. He objected to cultivation as a pre-requisite, and would wish to see every present settler on the public lands allowed the privilege.

Mr. B. had spoken of the meritorious character of the western cultivators, and a document on the table gave evidence of it. It was a document from the Treasury Department, in answer to a call from the Senator for the amounts of specie received and dispersed by the Federal Government since the stoppage of the banks in May last. That document showed that there had been received from customs, during that period no more than the sum of \$1,25,317, of which \$800,000 had been paid back to the merchants, leaving but \$325,317 for the whole amount of revenue received in specie from the custodian of the banks in May last. That document showed that there had been received from the land offices, in hard money, during the same time, the large sum of \$3,47,735, not one dollar of which has been refused to farmers for debentures, for that is a case in which the doctrine of debenture does not apply. Here then is proof of their merit. The banks shut up; the merchants ceased to pay specie; the Government was in danger of being reduced entirely to the use of irredeemable paper; but the farmer, the cultivator, the settlers, had poured out their hard money to the Government. In spite of the stoppage of the banks, they continued to pay hard money for the public land, and actually purchased as much as ever had been bought before the two years of speculation on bank facilities. They paid three and a half millions in eight months, since the stoppage of the banks, which is at the rate of five millions per annum, and five millions per annum more than the land ever brought previous to the two years of speculation—the years 1835 and 1836—speculations which the most glorious Treasury order put an end to. That order put an end to bank-facility speculations. It expelled the speculators from the field, and saved the lands for cultivators. These cultivators paid three and a half millions in hard money after the stoppage of the banks last year, and they will pay double or treble that amount this year. They will pay double or treble that amount this year; for the new surveys, withheld from sale by the wisdom and firmness of General Jackson in 1836, will come into market in 1838; and the farmers will buy them, and pay for them in hard money, whether the banks resume or not. These meritorious settlers are not dependents of banks. They do not hang upon bank favors; they do not live upon bank facilities. They cultivate the earth; they raise the food which sustains the life of man and beast; they work hard, and they love hard money, and are wise enough to demand it, and have it; and then they are patriotic enough to give it to their Government for its lands. Mr. B. expatiated upon the wisdom of General Jackson in issuing the most glorious Treasury order, which stopped the sale of the lands for bank notes which cannot be redeemed; and also for withholding the new surveys from market in 1836. By these two measures he had saved many tens of millions of acres of fresh land from falling into the hands of speculators un-

der the old law, which this was intended to revive. Abundant power was given to provide against those difficulties, which this amendment was intended to avoid. Mr. C. then read from the third section of the act of 1830 as follows:

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That prior to any entries being made under the privileges given by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to the rules to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office for that purpose." &c.

The application made under this law, to the register and receiver according to the rules established by the Commissioner of the General Land Office; one of which was, that there must be a house built on the land; and another that there must be a sufficient cultivation, the description of which must necessarily be left to the discretion of the register and receiver. Further, in the last resort, an appeal had to the Commissioner of the General Land Office. Now, he would submit to the Senator from Kentucky, whether this was restriction enough, and whether, if they went farther, there would not be danger of excluding many meritorious claimants. One restriction was adopted on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee yesterday, which was with regard to the extinction of the Indian title before allowing a pre-emption; and another, he was sorry to say, had been incorporated in the bill by his best friends, excluding what are called flats, merely because sixteen cases of fraud had arisen under them. He was sorry that this last restriction had been introduced, because many meritorious persons where two or more were settled on the same quarter section, he compelled in the division of it, to take in different land, and too small a quantity, instead of which they were entitled elsewhere. As he had observed before, it would be found that during eighteen years of the operation of the cash system, not more than two and a half cents per acre above the minimum price had been received by the Government. Now would any man say that it was an unjust policy to accord the same privilege to the industrious settler who opened and cleared a new country, and by whose labor the value of the public domain was enhanced, as to those who purchased for the purpose of speculation? He thought that the same indulgence should be granted to the settler, whether he cultivated corn or any thing else. In his section of the country it had been no uncommon thing for combinations of men to engage in speculation, and sometimes force high money from the settlers for their houses and improvements, and at other times to purchase up large districts at the public sales, and afterwards have auctions of their own and sell off at a large profit. He had seen this, and seen men driven with their families from their homes by these heartless speculators whom gentlemen proposed to encourage by these harsh restrictions. It was this description of fraud which he wished to put down, and confine the public domain to the cultivators alone. He could not believe that it would be for the advantage of any State of the Union, or under the former pre-emption law.

Mr. Crittenden said he would not contend with the gentleman about the glory of the Treasury order or the wisdom of the immortal Jackson; they were subjects that might very safely be left to the kind and indulgent feelings of the Senator from Missouri. With regard to the amendment, however, which he had the honor to offer, he must say that it was only intended to show who were settlers. Nothing of a stigmatizing or reproachful nature against them had fallen from his lips; but he did say that impostors had come in and wrested from the actual settler his claim. He was satisfied in his own mind that numerous frauds had taken place under these pre-emption laws, and that persons had by perjury and by subornation of perjury secured to themselves lands to which they had no claim. The object of his amendment was, then, to make the claimant give evidence of a bona fide intention to reside on the land, by raising a crop and otherwise improving it; and unless it was intended to allow these persons to take possession of the public domain, whether they cultivate it or not, where could there be raised any objection to the system he proposed?

Mr. KING said he could not suppose the Senator from Missouri alluded to any remarks of his, which made it in his opinion necessary for him to vindicate the character of the settlers upon the public domain. Sir Barton said certainly not. He (Mr. K.) from the position he occupied, from the decided support he had given to pre-emption laws, was the last man to be given to pre-emption laws; was the last man to be put down on a prairie, (and there were hundred such cases,) and broke up the land, and put it in wheat, without enclosing it; was he to lose labor and improvements, because he did not suffice within the time required? Mr. Y. thought it only necessary that the claimant should be an occupant, and that to require cultivation would be a number of cases, practice great hardship.

After some further remarks by Mr. Crittenden, the question was, *whether the amendment was agreed to*.

Mr. Webster thought the bill ought to be guarded in every possible manner, or the whole object of the law would be defeated.

Mr. Walker read some extracts from the circulars of the General Land Office, showing the rules prescribing the nature of the habitation and cultivation necessary to acquire a right to a pre-emption; among which was the rule requiring a dwelling house, a suitable means by agents or overseers.

Mr. Clay said, in no shape in which the bill could be placed, could he be brought to vote for it. The whole pre-emption system was a violation of all law, and an encouragement to persons to go on the public lands and take the choicest portions of them as suited their interests or their inclinations. He, at least, would not be deterred from opposing it by any menace or threat which might be thrown out. He stood there as the representative of the whole Union, and, as such, should contend against a system which had for its object to take from the Government the possession of these lands to throw them into the hands of the speculators.

He held in his hand a document, which, recent as it was, seemed to have been lost sight of by the advocates of the bill. Gentlemen had argued again and again that the Government had lost nothing by the pre-emption system; and calculations had been read from the Land Office to show that the whole difference obtained in the amount received for the last fifteen years did not make a difference of more than two or two and a half cents per acre on the average. He (Mr. C.) was aware how easy it was to have accounts made by those charged with that branch of this business; but he would take occasion to read from a report of a late commissioner (Governor Brown,) a man whom he believed more conversant with the public lands than any other in this country, which clearly showed that great losses were sustained by the Government; that the system was full of abominable fraud, alike scandalous to the Government that countenanced it and injurious to the perpetrators of it. Mr. C. said he did not mean to denounce all who had availed themselves of the pre-emption in law; far be it from him to do so. There were doubtless many worthy and excellent men among them; but he did denounce the whole system of pre-emption as a fraudulent, heartless, scandalous, abominable speculation.

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The question being taken on the motion to pass, it was lost—yeas 23 nays 25.

Mr. Bayard then modified his amendment as follows:

"Instead of land, in the fourteenth line, that prior to any entries being made under the rules prescribed by this act, proof of settlement or improvement shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the Land District in which such lands may be, agreeably to the rules established by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the purpose,

which have been prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, for the purpose,

are now in force."

Mr. Morris then moved and adjourned.

Which was carried by a vote of 30 to 17.

During the administration of John Quincy Adams, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State,

it is rumored he was to be replaced by Mr. Bayard.

On the 24th, that engagement in Arkansas, in the State of

which he was arrested, he was released.

He came up to the reward offered for his apprehension.

It is reported he was to be replaced by Mr. Bayard.

The latest information is that the Haskins

was ordered to Portsmouth, there to take

board troops for Canada. The 93rd Highlanders were ordered to Nova Scotia, and

it was reported that the 23rd riflemen and the

71st light infantry was ordered to Canada.

The 65th, stationed at Barbadoes, was

ordered to Canada to be replaced by the

regiment from Demarara.

Sir John Colborne's despatches were re-

ceived in London on the 25th of December,

with the President's message.

The leading English Journal are fol-

lowing discussions upon the Preside

nt's Message.

The N. E. boundary of Maine, and the affai

rs of Canada, and the

what it calls the high tone of the Mes

upon our Foreign relations, to sound the al-

arm against the rising power of the United

States, and to attack Lord Palmerston,

the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, who

is insinuating that in America is

upon with contempt.

We regret to see that

the Tories in England are disposed to

both Canada, and the dispute about the

in Canada. The members of the American West Indian Association, have embarked capital in Canada, received the extirpation of the French laws, in French language, the substitution of English, and the union of the two

Jan. 2.—A detachment of the artillery, under the command of Lieut. [unclear], embarked on board the Royal Sovereign, agent, yesterday at

Lieut. Brady, for St. Sebastian; 500 barrels of powder and other munitions of war were put on board for the protection of that

Orders have also been received

for companies of artillery to hold them

in readiness to embark for Canada via

New York.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2.—It is understood, that in addition to the troops we

yesterday mentioned as being destined for

Canada, eight hundred of the Grenadier

guards, and the same number of the Cold

Received orders yesterday morning

old themselves in readiness to embark

the same place, it is supposed in the course

of the week.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MARCH 1, 1838.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN A. LINDELEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorised to announce JAMES WOOD, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WILLETT KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce HUGH M. HUGGINS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. M. H. HUGGINS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

The most interesting matter which occurred to-day, in the House, was the discussion on the Senate Bill, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, for continuing the suits brought by and against the late Bank of the United States, prior to March 4th 1833, when the corporate capacities of the Bank expired.

Mr. Adams moved the re-committal of the Bill, with instructions so to amend it as to provide for the commencement of suits after the 4th of March. Mr. A. remarked upon the large amount, six millions, of the notes of the late Bank now in circulation in the United States.

Mr. Lewis said he had intended to move the appointment of a Receiver for the Bank of the United States, inasmuch as the new

one, had abused its trust. It had issued a good of the bills of the old Bank, for the redemption of which no one was responsible. The people, he said, had taken the alarm on this subject, and would not be easily

Mr. Garland advocated the bill as merely intended to prevent the abatement of the suits

brought against the Bank of the U. S.

after 4th March next. The Charter of the old bank made no provision for any suits

after the next fourth of March, which would be two years after the expiration of the Charter.

Legislation was therefore, abso-

lutely due in the case. This Bill was due to the creditors of the late Bank, and to the

ends of justice. In regard to the issue of

spurious notes, the subject was before a Com-

mittee, and it ought not to embarrass this

Bill. The whole banking question ought

not to be connected with this Bill. Mr. Ad-

ams went out of his way to remark upon

the local banking system, and the bank excite-

ments at the East. Mr. Garland, in reply,

said he was inclined to think that a light was

breaking there which would soon find it-

way to this House, and have a favorable in-

fluence on the discussion of the fiscal question

soon to come before us. Mr. G. vindicated

himself from all suspicion of friendship for

the U. S. Bank, but he was willing to ren-

der strict justice. Mr. Toucy was oppo-

sed to any Bill giving an advantage to the

Bank of the U. S., before any thing had been

done towards checking its spurious circula-

tion. Mr. Robertson said he attended the

Committee of the Judiciary this morning

and the whole of the five present were in fa-

vor of taking up the Bill immediately. Mr.

Bond explained that the Bill was for the ben-

efit, not so much, of the old Bank, as of its

Assignees, and the public. The old Bank

had sold out the whole concerns of its bran-

ches to various corporations. Mr. Cam-

breleng was afraid of the Bill, and thought

it ought to pass, but as but five members of

the Committee were present when it was re-

ported, he thought it ought to go back to

them. He had, no doubt, they would report

it unanimously.

MESSRS. CLAIBORNE AND GOLSON.—We

cannot view the treatment of these gentle-

men by the House of Representatives in any

other light than as an act of oppression and in-

justice. When they presented themselves as

members of that body in September last, a

full investigation of their claims was made

by a Committee, which reported in their fa-

vor; that report was discussed for several

weeks, and after mature deliberation, the

House decided that they were duly elected

members of the whole twenty-fifth Congress.

Now without any additional facts, this deci-

sion is reversed, and these gentlemen unfair-

ly deprived of their just rights. What

would be thought of a court of justice which

should act in this manner? Would not eve-

ry one say that such judges should be impeached and disgraced, for not examining the matter promptly in the first place, or for seeing corruption in the second? What security would any one have if such were to be tolerated? There would be no end to litigation, no security for life or property, if our judicial tribunals were permitted to reverse their decision at pleasure.—In our opinion Messrs. Claiborne and Golson had acquired rights by the decision of the House in September, of which it had no power to deprive them, and we consider the vote whereby they have been ousted from their seats as an act of high handed oppression and palpable injustice, and one calling loudly for the prompt condemnation of the honest of every party.—*Nashville Union.*

Section 7 authorizes the appointment of four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of major, and four with the rank of captain of cavalry.

Section 9 adds to the quartermaster's department two assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of colonel; two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, eight assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, all cavalry rank.

Section 10. The commissariat of subsistence to receive an addition of five officers, to wit: a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, and three majors.

Section 12 adds to the ordnance two majors, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 14 fixed the price of the army ration, when not received in kind, at 25 cents, and allows an additional ration to all line and staff officers, for every five years' service.

Section 15 equalizes the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with that of the marines, the effect of which is to add about a dollar a month to their pay.

Section 16 repeals the law which abolished bounties and premiums, and five year's enlistments, and restores the enlistment branch of the service to what it was previous to 1835.

Section 18 makes provision for the employment of chaplains at military posts, with the approval of the secretary of war.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th, 1838.

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The latest advices from Liverpool, represent a fall decline in Cotton, it is not thought however that it will be permanent.

It has been out of our power to give any further information this week, with respect to the post-movement of the land sales at Mardisville, which were postponed, will take place on the 12th inst. We have occupied a considerable portion of to-day's paper with the debate in the Senate on the 26th on the pre-emption bill. To this we hope those of our readers who are not immediately interested will not object, inasmuch as it is a subject of general interest—besides we have many worthy patrons who are deeply interested in every thing said on the subject. We have conversed with a gentleman who has seen the bill as it finally passed the Senate, with the amendments of Messrs. White and Crittenden, but it has not reached us in any of our exchange papers. In the proceedings of the house as late as the 5th Feb. we see no mention of the pre-emption bill being taken up.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—A bill for the increase of the army of the United States passed the Senate on Thursday without a dissenting voice.—The substance of its provisions is as follows:

Section 1 adds 58 privates to each of the companies of artillery and infantry, and gives a sergeant major to each company of every army in the public service.

Section 2 adds to the corps of engineers one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six cap-

tains, six first and second lieutenants.

ry one say that such judges should be impeached and disgraced, for not examining the matter promptly in the first place, or for seeing corruption in the second? What security would any one have if such were to be tolerated? There would be no end to litigation, no security for life or property, if our judicial tribunals were permitted to reverse their decision at pleasure.—In our opinion Messrs. Claiborne and Golson had acquired rights by the decision of the House in September, of which it had no power to deprive them, and we consider the vote whereby they have been ousted from their seats as an act of high handed oppression and palpable injustice, and one calling loudly for the prompt condemnation of the honest of every party.—*Nashville Union.*

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Section 10. The commissariat of subsistence to receive an addition of five officers, to wit: a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, and three majors.

Section 12 adds to the ordnance two majors, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 14 fixed the price of the army ration, when not received in kind, at 25 cents, and allows an additional ration to all line and staff officers, for every five years' service.

Section 15 equalizes the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with that of the marines, the effect of which is to add about a dollar a month to their pay.

Section 16 repeals the law which abolished bounties and premiums, and five year's enlistments, and restores the enlistment branch of the service to what it was previous to 1835.

Section 18 makes provision for the employment of chaplains at military posts, with the approval of the secretary of war.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th, 1838.

We are authorised to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce HUGH M. HUGGINS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

The latest advices from Liverpool, represent a fall decline in Cotton, it is not thought however that it will be permanent.

It has been out of our power to give any further information this week, with respect to the post-movement of the land sales at Mardisville, which were postponed, will take place on the 12th inst. We have occupied a considerable portion of to-day's paper with the debate in the Senate on the 26th on the pre-emption bill. To this we hope those of our readers who are not immediately interested will not object, inasmuch as it is a subject of general interest—besides we have many worthy patrons who are deeply interested in every thing said on the subject. We have conversed with a gentleman who has seen the bill as it finally passed the Senate, with the amendments of Messrs. White and Crittenden, but it has not reached us in any of our exchange papers. In the proceedings of the house as late as the 5th Feb. we see no mention of the pre-emption bill being taken up.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—A bill for the increase of the army of the United States passed the Senate on Thursday without a dissenting voice.—The substance of its provisions is as follows:

Section 1 adds 58 privates to each of the companies of artillery and infantry, and gives a sergeant major to each company of every army in the public service.

Section 2 adds to the corps of engineers one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six cap-

tains, six first and second lieutenants.

Section 3 adds to the quartermaster's department two assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of colonel; two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, eight assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, all cavalry rank.

Section 4 organizes the topographical engineers, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, and ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 5 authorizes the appointment of four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of major, and four with the rank of captain of cavalry.

Section 6 adds to the ordnance two majors, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 7 authorizes the appointment of four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of major, and four with the rank of captain of cavalry.

Section 8 adds to the quartermaster's department two assistant quartermasters general, with the rank of colonel; two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, eight assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, all cavalry rank.

Section 9 adds to the ordnance two majors, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 10. The commissariat of subsistence to receive an addition of five officers, to wit: a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, and three majors.

POETRY.

For the Republican.
TO DR. J. J. V.
Give me my harp to thee I'll sing
The pleasures of departed days,
Let them with dying cæsare ring
Soft mingling music's melting lays,
Were they not like the zephyr's wing
That steals the fowret's bloom away,
Or pleasing dreams whence joys Spring
That cease to throb at break of day.

The fragrant breath of life were they,
And like the odorous sighs of love;
More bliss ideal conveyed away
Than full possession e'er could prove.
But now although the sun is set,
The moon is left to comfort night,
Thus Hope survives through darkness yet
The heiress of the morrow's light.

Reflection clad in sable weeds,
Her course in silence sometimes bends;
O'er scenes of deep repented deeds
O'er graves of dear departed friends.
Ah faintly paints those features o'er,
And shapes that form benign again,
Whose hand engaged with friendly power
To guide my wayward youth th man.

But now I rove to scenes that melt
The philosophic heart of steel,
To school boy days, days when we felt
Only what christian hearts may feel.
O Doctor Doctor then it was
In union our young hearts beat,
Nor dream'd we then of what since has,
With floods of bitter drown'd the sweet.

O'er days that passed at poplar spring,
The pensive muse still loves to stray;
When circled in the marble ring,
Our objects of ambition lay.
But like the ring that leaves the stone
When cast upon the watery plain,
'Tis swelled till earth's maridian zone,
Those objects scarcely now contain.

Though wildered in the classic maze,
Still raptured with the mystic prize;
We tore the veil from science's face,
To glance her soul unkinding eyes.
View'd by the ardent eye of hope,
The face of manhood seems divine;
When dazzling through youth's telescope
A thousand fancied graces shine.

The golden cels of fortune's gen,
Are glittering in her meteor ray;
An adverse storm sweeps over them
It cloudy skirts and where are they?
The golden stalks majestic raise
Their heads and wave the promis'd grain;
Some neighboring mildew taints the breeze,
And spreads around the blasting stain.

Alas how changed the general view,
From what I once desired to see;
How far in size and shape and hue,
From what hope pointed out to me.
The heart of treasures once bereft,
Though fortune offer all her store,
Still feels a hungry void left,
That sighs for what it had before.

Feb. 25th, 1838. J. D. C.

LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

I was born in Wales. At the age of 15, years I lost parents, friends and fortune. Thrown on my own resources, I came to the West Indies, and succeeded, after a time, in obtaining the situation of overseer to Gonzales, the governor of St. Ann. He was a proud and haughty Spaniard, whom I disliked, for I had not yet learned to hate, and I should soon have left his services but for a being whom he called his daughter; the fairest—but what matters it how fair she was! I loved her—loved with all the pure affections of my soul—and she loved me. Well; five years passed away. At length I gained her consent to leave the island, and unite her destinies with mine—for the stern Spaniard would as soon have bestowed his daughter on a slave as on me. I obtained a boat and the assistance of a negroe to convey us to land, when the black villain betrayed us to his master, and on the point of embarking we found ourselves surrounded by soldiers and slaves, who, by the governor's order, stripped me to the skin—yes, there before the gaze of hundreds—and worse, before her for whom I only cared to live, I was stripped and flogged by a negro! Oh, how my heart was crushed! My spirit was broken, but not subdued. There, kneeling on the sand, the blood streaming from my lacerated shoulders, I swore never to rest satisfied until I had washed out the foul disgrace in the heart's blood of a hundred Spaniards. I have performed my oath.

Twenty long years have sped away since that accursed hour, and the revengeful flame then kindled in my soul has ever burned with fierce intensity, while each new victim served as fuel to the raging fire, and naught but the chill damps of death can quench its blaze. The governor sent me to Chagres as a prisoner; and to obtain my liberty, or rather my release from a filthy dungeon, I entered into the military services of the Spaniards. The revolution which had broken out in Caracas had now become general along the main; the patriots were every where in arms, and I soon found means to join them, but not without first sheathing my knife in the hearts of my colonel and two sentinels.

Here my hatred to the Spaniards soon rendered me conspicuous and obtained for me the command of a small party, with which I prosecuted a guerrilla warfare in the interior, but was finally taken, manacled, and marched, barefoot and wounded, across the isthmus to Panama, with scarcely a rag to protect me from the scorching sun: it was almost insupportable. I complained of my head, and the merciless villains gave me a paper cap; and lest the wind should blow it from off my head, they fastened it to my scalp with boiling pitch. But the desire of the revenging supported me beneath all their tortures. I again escaped, and at length found myself at the siege of Cartagena, in the command of a gun-boat. Here I signalized myself by once, says Dr. Trail, went into a room

many a deed of blood, and after the capture of the place obtained a captain's commission, and the command of a gun brig. I was ordered to convey several of the Spanish nobility, with their property, to the island of Carossa, and accordingly set sail but steered my course directly for St. Ann.—On the passage I called my crew together, informed them that we had on board upwards of two millions of dollars belonging to the Spaniards, who were our natural enemies, and inquired if they were disposed to let so fine a prize slip thus easily through their fingers? They caught greedily at the bait, and with one voice exclaimed, 'Set the Spaniards adrift!—Land them on the desert island!' Having thus obtained their consent to an act which equally implicated all, I resolved on my future course, and took my measures accordingly. That night, while the passengers were asleep in their berths, I despatched them successively, with my own hand, and launched them through the cabin windows; they told half a score towards the fulfillment of my oath. We arrived at St. Ann, and anchored off the island at night. I immediately landed with a boat's crew of chosen ruffians, and proceeded undiscovered to the house of Gonzales.

On the way we met his son, a lad of some sixteen years, whom I compelled to conduct me to his father's bedside, where I found him buried in the arms of sleep. There, he lay, the object of my soul's most bitter hatred! Did I strike him then? Did I send him slumbering into eternity? No, no! I roused him: he saw me stand smiling over him with my dagger at his throat, and his craven son burst with terror from his glaring eyes. O! what a delicious moment was that to me! He spoke no word, but gagged and bound, I had him speedily on board, whilst my crew sacked & set fire to the town, the hateful scene of my early degradation. Yet was there one bitter pang to be endured; but 'twas only for a moment. Ere I left the island, the daughter of Gonzales came; she whom I loved so well; her knees besought me to 'spare' oh, spare my father! You loved me once—Aye, but I love no longer; revenge has absorbed my soul; there is no room for love; away! I saw her no more. As for the governor, I had him whipped until he implored me in mercy to plunge my dagger in his heart. No such mercy for him: the scourge was plied while he had ought of feeling left, and then we gave him to the sharks. Why do you shrink as if in horror? Think you I was an iota more than revenged? He was but one of the doomed hundred. Well, for this act I was outlawed by the government, and commenced a cruise upon my own account. The few remaining hours of my life would not suffice to tell a tale of my adventures, perils, and escapes. Three times I have been a prisoner; but stratagem or gold was ever potent to loosen bolts and bars.

Once I was tried for my life at N. O. but the glittering of shining oars dimmed the eye-sight of my judges, and they could discover no spot of blood upon my hands. Five years I roved, the terror of these seas; but now, what all the art and power of man have failed to do, the never ceasing tumults of a guilty mind have done—cut short my mad career. Long since I felt the hand of death upon me, and like the wounded tiger, that seeks some gloomy den wherin to die, hither I came, without associate or friend but this little creole nurse.—Chance has made us acquainted. I have confided to you the outlines of my history; it will serve as a tale to while away a tedious hour, and make your hearers stare. And now, grant me one favor—when I am dead; living, I ask none; bury me in the sea fall twenty fathoms deep. I have done. Give me some drink—my mouth is parched—my brain is on a whirl! Ha! that pang: death is here; I feel it about my heart. Well, why should I live? & yet to die with such a load of guilt—hush—hush. Speak not to me; I know you would say—but 'tis all in vain. What's death to me? I have bearded him a thousand times—why do I shrink so now! A heavy mist comes gathering over my sight. Who are these? Off, off! why do you let them come so close?—With a desperate effort he raised himself upon his couch, seized with a convulsive grasp my hand; gazed on me for a moment with a terrified and ghastly glare, and then fell back exhausted on his pillow. His distorted features gradually relaxed; the wild expression of his eye slowly assumed a placid look, and something like a smile played about his lips—the pirate was no more.

A Good Suggestion. The slaughter of our officers by the recent ambush in Florida is what always happens in Indian warfare. Our officers know they are marks for the unerring rifle of the savage, who, lying close and concealed among the hammocks, never fires without having his object sure. Why do not our officers douse their plumes and ornaments? No one doubts their gallantry, and it is foolishness to expose their lives thus uselessly, by strong distinguishing marks from their men. Though lord Nelson would ostentatiously wear the fatal star on the deck of the Victory, neither Napoleon nor Wellington ever appeared in any costume more ornamented than the plain gray frock and unplumed hat.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

Insanity.—The following is an instance of moral power exercised over a patient:—"I can furnish with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms."

where there was a patient disposed to be violent.—He immediately fastened the door, but at this I was not disconcerted, for the governor was on the outside with a key which would open it. I sat down by him on the bed, when he asked me if I was not afraid.—"Afraid," I replied, "of what?" "Afraid of me. I have the strength of ten men in each arm!" I smiled, and told him that strong as he was I had a spell which could master him, and that, if I pleased, I could tie a knot upon him and throw him out of the window. The extravagance of this boast evidently astonished him. He gave me his hand, and told the governor that Dr. Trail was a wonderful man and had "immortal strength."—*Medical and Surgical Journal.*

CISRO

The Best Son of Eclipse,

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, to be let to mares at \$20 the season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The season to commence on the 10th March and expire on the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

CISRO is beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

CISRO was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsier Tonson, grand dam by Soto.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse CISRO, she was got by Montsier Tonson, her dam by Soto. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOW.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsier Tonson, dam by Soto.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON,

RICHARD SINGLETON.

Feb. 22, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Galesville a certain Sorrel Poncy about three years old flax main and tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.

Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

J. N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS.

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Cherokee, and Benton. He tender his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—St.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russel and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russel Co., Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company. January 4th, 1838.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tender his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

BLANKS

of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old, appraised to ninety dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Turner deceased, will please come forward and make settlement. His individual and family concerns are to be settled by the Court, that forty days previous to the date of the sale, all persons interested in said estate will be given notice in the Jacksonville Republican, and the same will be published in the Benton Orphan's Court.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, B. D. TURNER, Nov. 16, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY.

THIS day came Horatio, Griff, and Whitesides, Administrators of the estate of John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for final settlement of the administration on said estate. It is ordered by the Court, that forty days previous to the date of the sale, all persons interested in said estate will be given notice in the Jacksonville Republican, and the same will be published in the Benton Orphan's Court.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator, Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator, Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—St.

Wedowee Sale of TOWN LOTS.

WILL be sold on the SECOND MON-

DAY IN MARCH NEXT in the

Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama.

The unsold Lots belonging to said town, the terms

will be accommodated and as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in

six months;

One fourth in twelve months;

One fourth in eighteen months;

And one fourth in two years, and the pur-

chaser failing to pay either instalment in three

months from the time it falls due to forfeit the

Lot and all the money that may be paid there-

on.

John T. Pope.

WADE HAMPTON.

WEDOWEE IS situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on

which is a good Saw Mill now in complete op-

eration, convenient to the town, and it is belie-

ved that for Health it is not surpassed by any

town in the State, and many of the Lots to be

sold are as good business lots as any in the town

—number of beautiful situations for private fami-

lies, &c. &c.

By order of

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1838.

Whole No. 60

VOL. II. NO. 8.

ADMITTED, PAID, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over-lines counted as two squares; over 24 as three. Over-Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forb'd and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements retained for six or twelve months.

LAWS OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT. To explain and amend the laws in relation to Attachments.

Whereas, doubts have been arisen, as to what the condition of bonds required to be given by persons suing out original attachments, shall be as now provided for by law. For remedy whereof,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the condition of all bonds executed by persons suing out original attachments shall be hereby declared to be to prosecute suit, and is hereby declared to be to prosecute such attachment with effect and pay the defendant all such damages as he or she may sustain by the wrongful or vexatious suing out of such attachment, as the same is now provided for by law to be found in Aikin's Digest, section three, under the title of Attachments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter whenever any original attachment shall be issued for, or upon any of the causes now provided by law, it shall be lawful to levy the same upon any land belonging to the defendant in such attachment by the officer whose duty it may be to levy or execute the same in the same manner that attachments are or may be by law, authorizing the seizure of goods, chattels, or effects; and it shall also be lawful in the execution of any attachment, to summon any person or persons as garnishee, as well as to levy said attachment on lands, goods, chattels and effects; provided, that all summons of garnishment shall be issued in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall not be necessary for any original or judicial attachment to be levied or executed in the presence of one or more credible persons of the neighborhood, but it shall be lawful for any officer to execute the same without the presence of any other person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary hereafter for any person suing out any original attachment to state in the affidavit made upon suing out such attachment, that the plaintiff or plaintiff in the same, is or are citizens of this State. Provided, that whenever any attachment shall be issued in favor of any one not authorized by law to sue out the same, every such attachment shall be abated at once.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall not be lawful for the defendant in any original attachment, to traverse or put in issue the goods upon which the attachment issued: Provided, however, that whenever any original attachment shall have been wrongfully or vexatiously sued out, the defendant therein, at any time, commence suit against the plaintiff, suing out the same, and recover any damages which he may have sustained, or to which he may be entitled on account thereof, whether the suit commenced by attachment be ended or not.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That hereafter no defendant in attachment shall be permitted to replevy any goods, chattels or effects, that may be levied upon or attached, by virtue of such attachment, his agent or attorney desiring to replevy any goods, chattels or effects that may be seized, levied or taken in virtue of or pursuant of any attachment, shall be permitted to replevy the same, by entering into bond with good and sufficient security, in double the sum for which such attachment shall have been issued, payable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such attachment, condition for the forthcoming and delivery of such goods, chattels or effects to the proper officer to satisfy such recovery as may be had in such judgment as may be rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such attachment, by the court trying the same, which bond shall be taken by the officer levying such attachment; and, at any time after the final decision in favor of the plaintiff of any cause, in which any such replevy bond shall be given, the principal obligor in such bond shall fail or neglect, upon demand of him or either of his securities by the proper officer to deliver up any personal property or effects so replevied, it shall be the duty of such officer to return the said replevy bond forfeited; whereupon the said bond shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and execution may issue thereon against all the obligors to said bond; or any or either of them, for the amount of the judgment actually received by the plaintiff in the suit in which such bond was taken, with all cost theron: Provided, that a return by the officer that neither principle or any security in such replevy bond, can be found in the country where the attachment was levied, shall be equivalent to personal demand in all respects.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That on the rendition of judgment by any circuit or county court, or upon any judgment of such court heretofore rendered, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, upon affidavit being made before him by the plaintiff, as attorney or agent, or other credible person, that the defendant or defendants, hath or have not sufficient property within the knowledge of such plaintiff, in his or their possessions to satisfy said judgment, to issue a summons to any person or persons who may be supposed to have effects of the defendant in his or their hands, to appear as garnishee before said court, at the next term thereof, and within the first four days thereafter, or if such application be made, or summons be issued in term-time, to appear forthwith, and said court shall proceed against said garnishee or garnishes as in cases of original attachment, and it shall not be necessary before issuing any such summons of garnishment of the plaintiff in judgment, his attorney or agent, to make oath of the supposed indebtedness of any such garnishee more than he is supposed to have effects of the said defendant or defendants, in his or their hands or possession.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when a suit shall be commenced in any circuit or county court of this State, and the defendants or any one more of them, shall abscond or secrete him, her or themselves, or shall remove out of this State, or be absent from his, her or their property, out of this State, or be about to dispose of his, her or their property fraudulently, with intent to avoid the payment of the debt or demand sued for, on oath thereof being made by the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor, before any officer authorized by law to issue original attachments, and oath also being made of the amount or sum due, and that the attachment is not prayed to be issued for the purpose of voting or harassing the defendant or defendants, it shall be the duty of this officer, on

From the Savannah Georgian Feb. 7.
FROM NELSON'S BRIGADE.

Extract of a letter received, dated

FORT FANNIN, E. F. Jan. 23.

Gen. Charles Nelson and his command had a hard fight on the 2nd inst. in Wacassy swamp, near this place, which lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock. The volunteers fought bravely. The number of Indians in the fight was about 200. One chief named Chickachoo, and 15 men, and children were taken prisoners. The right wing of the army was commanded by Gen. Nelson, the left by Col. Foster—both fought like bulldogs.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded— Killed, Lieut. Jennings—Wounded, Col. Foster slightly; Col. Ambister slightly; serj. maj. Jones badly; assistant surgeon Moses Sistrunk of Savannah, badly; privates Posey and Mooley slightly; privates Dunn and Glass, badly.

When Col. Foster was shot down, he refused to leave the ground: "When Dr. Sheftall was wounded he ordered the men to leave him." Yours,

CAPT. JAMES SMITH.

FROM FLORIDA.

By arrival of the Steamer Camden, Capt. Mills from St. Augustine, we learn that a battle was fought on the 24th ult. on the Lachie Hatchie, in which the Indians were defeated; though with the loss on the part of our troops, nine killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Jesup is among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face.

Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies, and hogs, with other property, were taken by our troops.

A friend has furnished us with the following list of killed and wounded in this action.

Of the artillery—killed—one corporal, company A. 3d; artillery; one private, company H. do.

Wounded—one sergeant, one private, (severely) company D. 3d; artillery; one private, (severely) company C. do.; two privates, (one severely, one slightly) company H. do.

Of the 2d dragoons—wounded—one sergeant (slightly) company K.

Of the battalion Tennessee Volunteers—five were killed, eight dangerously wounded (2 since dead,) and 14 slightly wounded.

Total killed—7; (died of wounds, 2)—9 wounded—30.

We learn that John Randolph, Esq., who murdered Dr. Watts at the Vicksburg Hotel, some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered by his own slaves in the highlands, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—Columbia Times.

Another Outrage.—In an affray in Hot Spring county, on the 1st inst. between John Wells and Wm. McKinney, the latter was shot dead by Wells, who immediately fled, it is supposed towards the Sulphur Fork of Red river. A reward is offered for his apprehension, by the widow of the deceased.—Arkansas Gazette.

From the Baltimore Republican:

It will be recollectcd, perhaps, that some months since a convention of business men assembled at Philadelphia, the members of which were chiefly mechanics and manufacturers. The memorial of the minority has been printed, and is full of important information. Among other things it contains the following facts and deductions, which are worthy of the most serious consideration by every farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer in the land. Let the statements be read attentively, the conclusions we leave to every man's good sense:

"From statement made on oath of the condition of the several banks in Pennsylvania to the Auditor General of the State, in December last, that many of them were issuing ten paper dollars to every silver dollar they possessed; some of them fourteen to one, some twenty to one, and some of them thirty to one!"

The memorial continues: "The consequence of this is that the price of all provisions has more than doubled, and that the wages of labor have advanced, in some cause, though not by means to a proper standard, but sufficient to prevent the possibility of our manufacturing even for our active, to say nothing of what we might perform for exportation, were we free from the bankers' tax! Our markets are glutted with goods of every kind, manufactured principally from foreign countries, whilst our own workmen, inferior to none in the world, are out of employment, without the means of purchasing the necessities of life. Our farmers, too, have to compete with the farmers of Europe, which latter have taken the specie of our farmers ought to have had, and would now have possessed, had it not been for the paper money left in their hands. Our ships and seamen are out of employ, while numbers of foreign vessels are seen in our ports, and that the whole community are sorely opposed by the vitiated paper system that extends every where and devours every thing in our country!"

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Mississippi Contested Election, was brought to a close last night, Mr. Howard's amendment declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress, was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker! The vote stood, yeas 117 nays 117, a tie; and the Speaker promptly voted in the affirmative. The result was awaited with intense interest, both by the House and the auditory, and the announcement created some feeling, which on the part of the winning side, was manifested by applause. Mr. Howard followed up this amendment by another, directing the Speaker to communicate both resolutions to the Governor of Mississippi, in order that a new election may be held. Mr. Wise made a very excited speech in opposition to this, as did also Mr. Williams, of Kentucky. Mr. Roaf replied, and after a scene of much excitement and confusion, during which repeated attempts were made to adjourn, Mr. Prentiss demanded a hearing. He entered his solemn protest against the decision of the House, and declared that he would not be bound by it, and that in his opinion, the people of Mississippi would not respect it. He would, he said, neither resign nor compromise his rights, and those of his constituents, but, if God spared his life, he would come before the House next session and demand his seat, in the belief that the House would then reverse the unconstitutional decision. Mr. Howard's second amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions as amended, were concurred in. Of the South-Carolina delegation, the following members voted in the affirmative on Mr. Howard's first amendment: Messrs. Campbell, Legare, Rhett and Richardson, and, in the negative, Messrs. Clowney, Elmore, Griffin, Pickens and Thompson.

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjt. Gen's. Office, T. M.
Houston, Dec. 25, 1837.

The Brigadier Generals of the militia of the republic will immediately commence the organization of their respective brigades, by companies, battalions and regiments in accordance with the laws. The General in Chief confidently relies upon the activity and perseverance in the performance of their arduous duty, and expects them immediately upon the completion of the organization to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moments warning against the enemy.

Wm. G. Cooke and Wm. W. Hill are appointed to camp to the Major General, with the rank of Majors of cavalry and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Major Cooke will act as Adjutant General in the absence of that officer from the seat of Government.

By order of Major General Thos. J. Rusk, commanding.

H. M'LEOD, Adj't. Gen.

within the limits of the New States, on certain conditions, is the most important measure now before Congress. As it is to become the subject of early day, I give the following abstract of its leading provisions:

The first section provides, that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, on the following conditions.

First. That the said States shall pass acts, to be irrevocable, providing for the annual payment to the United States, fifty per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the 1st of July of each year;

Second that the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged, until the first day of January, 1842, after which time, the price may be reduced by said States to blank price per acre. A gradual reduction may be made after that time, every five years, with the provision that all lands remaining unsold thirty-five years, and upwards, shall be ceded absolutely to the States in which said lands are situated.

Thirdly. That the lands shall be subject to the same legal sub-division in the sale and survey, as are now provided by the law, and also the same terms of sale, (cash) and the same reservation of the 16th township for each section.

Fourth. This cession shall be in full of the five per cent fund, or any part not already advanced to any State; and that the said States shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may hereafter accrue from the surveys, seals, and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian titles within the said States respectively.

Fifth. That a failure, on the part of any State, to comply with the above conditions, or a violation of the same, shall render said cession absolutely null and void; and shall annul all titles or grants thereafter made by said State.

Section second provides for closing the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of any State, as soon as said State shall have passed an accompanying with the above conditions.

Section third provides for relieving such States of the conditions, from all restrictions on the right of said States to tax any lands, subsequent to their sale; and for remanding to the States all maps, titles and papers in the general land office, relative to said lands.

Section fourth provides that all public lands in the State of Tennessee shall be ceded to that State, with the exceptions contained in the first section.

The House to-day, was engaged in a discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Rhett, for paying Messrs. Prentiss and Word their per diem, as members, during the debate.

Mr. Wise stated that he was proud to be the bearer of an annunciation of the House, from Mr. Prentiss, that he would not receive any pay until the rights of Mississippi were recognized. He said, however, that he should vote for the resolution, believing, as he did, that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were as much members of the House as he was himself. The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the bill to make appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners, and the general appropriation bill; the first of which was reported, and the other remained in the Committee.

In the Senate, Mr. Rives occupied the floor for the whole day.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

February 13, 1838.

Notice is hereby given that the public sales of land, advertised to take place at the following times and places, by proclamations of the President of the United States, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1837, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

At Mardisville, on the 12th day of March next.

At Montgomery, on Monday the 7th day of May next.

At Sparta, on Monday the 5th day of March next.

At St. Stephens, on Monday the 19th day of March next.

At Cahawba, on Monday the 2d day of April next.

At Tuscaloosa, on Monday the 16th day of April next.

At Huntsville, on Monday the 9th day of April next.

IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

At Choctawhatchee, on Monday the 14th day of May next.

At Columbus, on Monday the 7th day of May next, are postponed until further notice.

By order of the President of the United States;

JAS. WHITCOMB.

Commissioner.

JANUARY 18, 1838.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made the following REPORT:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to which were referred the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, and the petition of certain citizens of that State, asking Congress to grant relief to such settlers on the Public Land as were deprived of their right of pre-emption under the act of the 19th of June, 1834, by reason of the location of Indian reservations on their improvements, have had the subject under consideration, and instruct me to report:

That it is stated that the class of settlers, for whom relief is asked, removed into the country ceded by the Creek and Choctaw Indians, in some instances before, and others after, these treaties, and made valuable improvements, with the intention of becoming

citizens of the country. That, at the passage of the said pre-emption law, they were clearly embodied within its provisions, having lived upon and cultivated at the time required by that act.

These individuals, as your committee believe, were equally notorious with the other more fortunate settlers, who secured their right of pre-emption. They contributed as much, or even more, than most of the original settlers to the general improvement of the country, giving additional value to the neighboring public land.

Like other emigrants into a new country, they expended their means (which with this class are generally limited) in opening their plantations, building houses making roads, &c., under a confident expectation that their homes would be secured to them as they had been to others under like circumstances. In this however, they have been disappointed; and instead of securing the places they had improved at so much labor and expense, as it was the intention of Congress to allow them to do, by the act aforesaid, their plantations have been located upon Indian reserves, and they forced with their families from their improvements, either by the Indians or the more cruel and relentless speculators who purchased the reservations from the Indians.

Under these circumstances, they appeal to the Congress of the United States directly, and through the Legislature, of their own State, for relief. Your Committee believe their claim may be sustained, not only upon principles of true policy, but strict right.

If it were necessary in the present inquiry for the committee to show that the policy so long pursued by Congress, in granting to the actual settler the public lands a right to enter their improvements at the Government price, it is believed that the

POETRY.

For the Republican.
TO DR. J. J. V.
Give me my harp to thee I'll sing
The pleasures of departed days,
Let them with dying cæsarean ring
Soft mingling music's melting lays,
Were they not like the zephyr's wing
That steals the fowret's bloom away,
Or pleasing dreams whence joys spring
That cease to throb at break of day.

The fragrant breath of life were they,
And like the odorous sighs of love;
More bliss ideal conveyed away
Than full possession e'er could prove.
But now although the sun is set,
The moon is left to comfort night,
Thus Hope survives through darkness yet
The heiress of the morrow's light.

Reflection clad in sable weeds,
Her course in silence sometimes bends;
Other scenes of deep repeated deeds
Other graves of dear departed friends.
Ah, faintly paint those features o'er,
And shapes that form benign again,
Whose hand engaged with friendly power
To guide my wayward youth th' man.

But now I rove to scenes that melt
The philosophic heart of steel,
To school boy days, days when we felt
Only what christian hearts may feel.
Doctor Doctor then it was
In union our young hearts beat,
Nor dream'd we then of what since has,
With floods of bitter drown'd the sweet.

Other days that passed at poplar spring,
The pensive muse still loves to stray;
When circled in the marble ring,
Our objects of ambition lay,
Like the ring that leaves the stone
When cast upon the watery plain,
Tis swelled till earth's maridian zone,
Those objects scarcely now contain.

Though wildered in the classic maze,
Still raptured with the mystic prize;
We tore the veil from science's face,
To glance her soul enkindling eyes.
View'd by the ardent eye of hope,
The face of manhood seems divine;
When dazzling through youth's telescope
A thousand fancied graces shine.

The golden eels of fortune's gem,
Are glittering in her meteor ray;
An adverse storm sweeps over them
It cloudy skies and where are they?
The golden stalks majestic raise
Their heads and wave the promis'd grain;
Some neighboring mildew taints the breeze,
And spreads around the blasting stain.

Alas how changed the general view,
From what I once desired to see;
How far in size and shape and hue,
From what hope pointed out to me.
The heart of treasures once bereft,
Though fortune offer all her store,
Still keeps a hungry void left,
That sighs for what it had before.

Feb. 25th, 1838.

J. D. C.

LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

I was born in Wales. At the age of 15, years I lost parents, friends and fortune.—Thrown on my own resources, I came to the West Indies, and succeeded, after a time, in obtaining the situation of overseer to Gonzales, the governor of St. Ann. He was a proud and haughty Spaniard, whom I disliked, for I had not yet learned to hate, and I should soon have left his services but for a being whom he called his daughter; the fairest—but what matters it how fair she was! I loved her—loved with all the pure affections of my soul—and she loved me. Well, five years passed away. At length I gained her consent to leave the island, and unite her destinies with mine—for the stern Spaniard would as soon have bestewed his daughter on a slave as on me. I obtained a boat and the assistance of a negro, to convey us to main, when the black villain betrayed us to his master, and on the point of embarking we found ourselves surrounded by soldiers and slaves, who, by the governor's order, stripped me to the skin—yes, there before the gaze of hundreds—and worse, before her for whom I only cared to live, I was stripped and flogged by a negro! Oh, how my heart was crushed! My spirit was broken, but not subdued. There, kneeling on the sand, the blood streaming from my lacerated shoulders, I swore never to rest satisfied until I had washed out the foul disgrace in the heart's blood of a hundred Spaniards. I have performed my oath.

Twenty long years have sped away since that accursed hour, and the revengeful flame then kindled in my soul has ever burned with such intensity, while each new victim served as fuel to the raging fire, and naught but the still damps of death can quench its blaze.—The governor sent me to Chagres as a prisoner; and to obtain my liberty, or rather my release from a filthy dungeon, I entered into the military services of the Spaniards. The revolution which had broken out in Caraccas had now become general along the main; the patriots were every where in arms, and I soon found means to join them, but not without first sheathing my knife in the hearts of my colonel and two sentinels.

Here my hatred to the Spaniards soon rendered me conspicuous and obtained for me the command of a small party, with which I prosecuted a guerrilla warfare in the interior, but was finally taken, manacled, and marched, barefoot and wounded, across the isthmus to Panama, with scarcely a rag to protect me from the scorching sun; it was almost insupportable. I complained of my head, and the merciless vilians gave me a paper cap, and lest the wind should blow it from off my head, they fastened it to my scalp with boiling pitch. But the desire of the revenge supported me beneath all their tortures. I again escaped, and at length found myself at the siege of Cartagena, in the command of a gun-boat. Here I signalized myself by once, says Dr. Trail, went into a room

many a deed of blood, and after the capture of the place obtained a captain's commission, and the command of a gun brig. I was ordered to convey several of the Spanish nobility, with their property, to the island of Carroca, and accordingly set sail but steered my course directly for St. Ann.—On the passage I called my crew together; informed them that we had on board upwards of two millions of dollars belonging to the Spaniards, who were our natural enemies, and inquired if they were disposed to let so fine a prize slip thus easily through their fingers?—They caught greedily at the bait, and with one voice exclaimed, "Set the Spaniards adrift! Land them on the desert island!" Having thus obtained their consent to an act which equally implicated all, I resolved on my future course, and took my measures accordingly. That night, while the passengers were asleep in their berths, I despatched them successively, with my own hand, and launched them through the cabin windows; they told half a score towards the fulfillment of my oath. We arrived at St. Ann, and anchored off the island at night. I immediately landed with a boat's crew of chosen ruffians, and proceeded undiscovered to the house of Gonzales.

On the way we met his son, a lad of some sixteen years, whom I compelled to conduct me to his father's bedside, where I found him buried in the arms of sleep. There he lay, the object of my soul's most bitter hatred! Did I strike him then? Did I send him slumbering into eternity? No, no! I roused him; he saw me stand smiling over him with my dagger at his throat, and his craven son burst with terror from his glaring eyes. Oh! what a delicious moment was that to me! He spoke no word, but gagged and bound, I had him speedily on board, whilst my crew sacked & set fire to the town, the hateful scene of my early degradation. Yet was there one bitter pang to be endured; but 'twas only for a moment. Ere I left the island, the daughter of Gonzales came; she whom I loved so well; or her knees she besought me to spare! oh, spare my father! You loved me once—Aye, but I love no longer; revenge has absorbed my soul; there is no room for love; away! I saw her no more. As for the governor, I had him whipped until he implored me in mercy to plunge my dagger in his heart. No such mercy for him: the scourge was plied while he had aught of feeling left, and then we gave him to the sharks. Why do you shrink as if in horror? Think you I was an iota more than revenged? He was but one of the doomed hundred. Well, for this act I was outlawed by the government, and commenced a cruise upon my own account. The few remaining hours of my life would not suffice to tell a tale of my adventures, perils, and escapes. Three times I have been a prisoner; but stratagem or gold was ever potent to loosen bolts and bars.

Once I was tried for my life at N. O. but the glittering of shining ore dimmed the eye-sight of my judges, and they could discover no spot of blood upon my hands. Five years I roved, the terror of these seas; but now, what all the art and power of man have failed to do, the never ceasing tumults of a guilty mind have done—cut short my mad career. Long since I felt the hand of death upon me, and like the wounded tiger, that seeks some gloomy den wherin to die, either I came, without associate or friend but this little creole nurse—Chance has made us acquainted. I have confid to you the outlines of my history; it will serve as a talk to while away a tedious hour, and make your hearers' stare. And now, grant me one favor when I am dead; living, I ask none; bury me in the sea full twenty fathoms deep. I have done. Give me some drink—my mouth is parched—my brain is on a whirl! Ha! that pang! death is here; I feel it about my heart. Well, why should I live? & yet to die with such a load of guilt—hush—hush—Speak not to me; I know you would say—but 'tis all in vain. What's death to me? I have bearded him a thousand times—why do I shrink so now! A heavy mist comes gathering over my sight. Who are these? Off, off! why do you let them come so close?—With a desperate effort he raised himself upon his couch, seized with a convulsive grasp my hand; gazed on me for a moment with a terrified and ghastly glare, and then fell back exhausted on his pillow. His distorted features gradually relaxed, the wild expression of his eyes slowly assumed a placid look, and something like a smile played about his lips—the pirate was no more.

A Good Suggestion. The slaughter of our officers by the recent ambush in Florida is what always happens in Indian warfare. Our officers know they are marks for the unerring rifle of the savage, who, lying close and concealed among the hammocks, never fires without having his object sure. Why do not our officers douse their plumes and ornaments? No one doubts their gallantry, and it is foolhardiness to expose their lives thus uselessly, by strong distinguishing marks from their men. Though lord Nelson would ostentatiously wear the fatal star on the deck of the Victory, neither Napoleon or Wellington ever appeared in any costume more ornamented than the plain gray frock and unplumed hat.—N.Y. Eve Star

Insanity.—The following is an instance of moral power exercised over a patient:—I was at the siege of Cartagena, in the command of a gun-boat. Here I signalized myself by once, says Dr. Trail, went into a room

where there was a patient disposed to be violent.—He immediately fastened the door, but at this I was not disconcerted, for the governor was on the outside with a key which would open it. I sat down by him on the bed, when he asked me, if I was not afraid?—"Afraid," I replied, "of what?" "Afraid of me. I have the strength of ten men in each arm." I smiled, and told him that strong as he was I had a spell which could master him; and that, if I pleased, I could tie a knot upon him and throw him out of the window. The extravagance of this boast evidently astonished him. He gave me his hand, and told the governor that Dr. Trail was a wonderful man and had "immortal strength."—*Medical and Surgical Jour.*

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse.

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$50 to insure a mare to be foaled, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The Season commences on the 10th March, and expire on the 20th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Pedigree.

CISRO was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tunson, grand dam by Sotors.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse CISRO, she was got by Montsher Tunson, her dam by Sotors. Given under my hand,

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOW.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tunson, dam by Sotors.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON,
RICHARD SINGLETON.

February 22, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, J. CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Galesville a certain Sorrel Poney about three years old flax main and tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk, C. C.

Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

NEW YORK, PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities, (*first rate workmen*,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

JNO. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS.

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Alabama, practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tender his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by judicious attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—St.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russel and Barbour Counties for sale low and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Ga., on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big Spring or Land Port, in Russel Co., Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.

January 4th, 1838.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tender his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

BLANKS.

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—St.

* The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, & forward their account to this Office for collection.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAILROAD.

The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—St.

* The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above, & forward their account to this Office for collection.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

STATE OF ALABAMA, J. BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 153 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old, appraised to ninety dollars.

S. M. HOUSTON, Clk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate

and make settlement. His individual

and cluded. All persons having claims ag-

ainst the estate will please present them

ZACHARIAH ELLISON,

B. D. TURNER,

Nov. 16, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton Orphan's Court

THIS day came Horatio, Griffin and

John K. Sterling, deceased, and filed

their administration on said estate,

as fore ordered by the Court, that for the

during all persons interested in said estate

appear at the Court-House in the town of

White sides, Administrators of the es-

tate will be given in the Jacksonville Repub-

lican newspaper.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

January 14, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles

Gillispie, deceased, are hereby

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

PL. II. No. 8.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1838.

Whole No. 60

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an agreement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

LAWS OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT.

To explain and amend the laws in relation to Attachments.

WHEREAS, doubts have been arisen, as to what the condition of bonds required to be given by persons suing out original attachments, shall be as now provided by law. For remedy whereof,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the condition of all bonds executed by persons suing out original attachments, shall and is hereby declared, to be to prosecute such attachment with effect and pay the defendant all such damages as he or she may sustain by the wrongful or vexatious suing out of such attachment, as the same is now provided for by law to be found in Aikin's Digest, section three, under the title of attachments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, whenever an original attachment shall be issued for, or upon any of the causes now provided by law, it shall be lawful to levy the same upon any land belonging to the defendant in such attachment by the officer whose duty it may be to levy or execute the same in the same manner, that attachments are, or may be by law authorized to be levied, on goods, chattels, or effects; and it shall also be lawful, in the execution of any attachment, to summon any person or persons as garnishees, as well as to levy said attachment on lands, goods, chattels and effects; provided that all summons of garnishment shall be issued in the manner now provided by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, it shall not be necessary for any original or judicial attachment to be levied or executed in the presence of one or more credible persons of the neighborhood, but it shall be lawful for any officer to execute the same without the presence of any other person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary hereafter for any person suing out any original attachment to state in the affidavit made upon suing out such attachment, that the plaintiff or plaintiff in the same, is or are citizens of this State. Provided, that whenever any attachment shall be issued in favor of any one not authorized by law to sue out the same, every such attachment shall be abated, on the same ground as if it had been issued.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, it shall not be lawful for the defendant in any original attachment, to traverse or put in issue, the goods upon which the attachment issued: Provided however, that whenever any original attachment shall have been wrongfully or vexatiously sued out, the defendant therein, may at any time, commence suit against the plaintiff suing out the same, and recover suit damages which he may have sustained, or to which he may be entitled on account thereof, whether the suit commenced by attachment be ended or not.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, no defendant in attachment shall be permitted to re-plevy any goods, chattels or effects, that may be levied upon or attached, by virtue of such attachment, his agent or attorney desiring to re-plevy any goods, chattels or effects that may be seized, levied or taken, in virtue or pursuance of any attachment, shall be permitted to re-plevy the same, by entering into bond with good and sufficient security in double the sum for which such attachment shall have been issued, payable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such attachment, condition for the forthcoming and delivery of such goods, chattels or effects to the proper officer, to satisfy such recovery, as may be had in such judgment as may be rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such attachment, by the court trying the same, which bond shall be taken by the officer, levying such attachment, and if, at any time, after the final decision in favor of the plaintiff of any cause, in which any such re-plevy bond shall be given, the principal obligor in such bond shall fail, or neglect, upon demand of him or either of his securities by the proper officer, to deliver up any personal property or effects so re-plevied, it shall be the duty of such officer to return the said re-plevy bond, forfeited; whereupon the said bond shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and execution may issue thereon against all the obligors to said bond, or any or either of them, for the amount of the judgment actually received by the plaintiff in the suit in which such bond was taken, with all cost thereon: Provided, that a return by the officer that neither principle or any security in such re-plevy bond, can be found in the country where the attachment was levied, shall be equivalent to personal demand in all respects.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That on the rendition of a judgment, by any circuit or county court, or upon any judgment of such court heretofore rendered, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court upon affidavit being made before him by the plaintiff as attorney or agent, or other credible person, that the defendant or defendants, hath or have not sufficient property within the knowledge of such affiant, in his or their possessions to satisfy said judgment, to issue a summons to any person or persons who may be supposed to have effects of the defendant in his or their hands, to appear as garnishee before said court at the next term thereof, and within the first four days thereof, or if such application be made, or summons be issued in term-time, to appear forthwith, and said court shall proceed against said garnishee or garnishees as in cases of original attachment, and it shall not be necessary before issuing any such summons of garnishment of the plaintiff in judgment, his attorney or agent, to make oath of the supposed indebtedness of any such garnishee more than he is supposed to have effects of the said defendant or defendants, in his or their hands or possession.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when a suit shall be commenced in any circuit or county court of this State, and the defendant or any one more of them, shall abscond or secrete him, her, or themselves, or shall remove out of this State, or be about to remove his, her, or their property out of this State, or be about to dispose of his, her, or their property fraudulently, with intent to avoid the payment of the debt or demand sued for, on oath thereof being made by the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor, before any officer authorized by law to issue original attachments, and oath being also made of the amount or sum due, and that the attachment is not prayed to be sued out for the purpose of vexing or harassing the defendant or defendants, it shall be the duty of this officer, on

the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor entering into bond with security, to be approved of by such officer to the defendant or defendants, or any of them, as the case may be, in double the amount or sum sworn to, conditioned to pay the said defendant or defendants or any of them, all such damages and costs as he, she or they may sustain by the wrongful suing out an attachment, forthwith to issue an attachment in favor of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendant or defendants, directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, returnable to said court in which suit had been originally commenced as aforesaid, which said attachment shall be issued, executed and returned as near as may be in the same manner as original attachments, and the said affidavit and bond and attachment when returned shall be filed with the papers in the original suit and constitute a part thereof, and the plaintiff in the suit may proceed to judgment as in other cases, and the original suit shall not be delayed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any property which may be attached under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, may be replevied in other cases of attachment, and after judgment shall be rendered, an execution issued against the defendant or defendants, if any property levied shall not be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy holding such execution within ten days after the demand made, on the principal or any security in the bond given, on replevying said property, it shall be the duty of the said sheriff or his deputy, to certify the same to the clerk issuing such execution, it shall be the duty of the said clerk forthwith to issue an execution against the principal and securities in said replevin bond for the entire amount of the plaintiff's judgment with costs, to which he may be entitled; and when judgment shall be rendered, execution may be issued in the usual way, which shall first be levied on the property attached, if to be had, and then upon any other property of the defendant and defendants, until a sufficient amount be levied upon to pay the entire amount of the execution, including costs.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when an attachment shall be issued under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon any person or persons who may be supposed to be indebted to the defendant or defendants, or to have effect of the defendant or defendants in or on their hands, in the same manner as when original attachments are issued.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That judicial attachments may be issued in cases instituted by writs of capias ad respondendum, whenever the summons shall be returned non est inventus; and every case of judicial attachment, the proceedings thereon, to the issuance of the writ of attachment, shall be the same as near as may be, by the parties, plaintiff and defendant, as or may be required, in cases of original attachment, and the same may be summoned any person or persons who may be supposed to be indebted to the defendant or defendants, or to have effect of the defendant or defendants in or on their hands, in the same manner as when original attachments are issued.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all original or judicial attachments and summonses of garnishment may be issued directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, and they may be levied or served in any county of the State, and when necessary, as many brandies thereof may be issued in the same case as may be necessary to cover the effects of property of the party defendant in any counties of the State. Approved December 23, 1837.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Houston, (Texas,) Dec. 25.

We this day present to our subscribers a Christmas gift, in the form of a Telegraph Extra, which, although most of our patrons unexpected, we are confident will not be unacceptable; an however different it may be from ordinary gifts of the kind, we feel proud in reflecting on the tumult of joy which it will awaken in the bosom of the brave.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Capt. Rodriguez has just arrived in this city; he states on the morning of the 20th, about 9 o'clock, a heavy firing of musketry was heard in the direction of Conception, and instantly afterwards a large body Mexican cavalry charged upon the part of Bexar, near the public square. Colonels Karnes and Wells immediately collected their soldiers into a body, amounting to about a hundred and twenty men; and received them with the most determined courage. Just as the combat commenced, he was despatched by Karnes to Houston, while he was thus engaged, the enemy entirely surrounded the city, and a heavy firing appeared to be kept up in all parts of the place, he could distinctly hear the two field pieces of the Mexicans near the public square; he attempted to get it to receive the despatches from Karnes, but being unable to do this waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to learn the event of the contest, but firing still continued even at that time, he concluded to set out and convey the intelligence to this place. Before he left the city, the enemy had brought up their two cannons and commenced discharging them upon the quarter occupied by our troops; he could distinctly hear our soldiers huzzah at each discharge, as if in defiance and exultation; he therefore inferred that they occupied a strong position. He states that long after he left, even until night, he could hear the distinct roar of the cannon. The firing near Conception had ceased before he left; there were only forty of our soldiers engaged in that quarter. He thinks that they were either captured or retired down the river. The citizens of Bexar had previously received no notice of this attack, as all of their spies except one, or two, who reached the city only a few moments before the Mexicans, were captured by the enemy. The intelligence may be relied on. We forbear comment until further intelligence shall have been received. We shall only say, fellow citizens prepare your rifles, for possibly this engagement will be marked "Tele" on the walls of Mexico.

GENERAL ORDER,

Adjt. Gen's. Office, T. M.

Houston, Dec. 25, 1837.

The Brigadier Generals of the militia of the republic will immediately commence the organization of their respective brigades, by companies, battalion and regiments in accordance with the law. The General in Chief confidently relies upon the activity and perseverance in the performance of their arduous duty, and expects them immediately upon the completion of the organization to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moments warning against the enemy.

Wm. G. Cooke and Wm. W. Hill are appointed aids de camp to the Major General, with the rank of Majors of cavalry, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Major Cooke will act as Adjutant General, in the absence of that officer from the seat of Government.

By order of Major General Thos. J. Rusk, commanding.

H. M'LEOD, Adjt. Gen.

From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 7.
FROM NELSON'S BRIGADE.

Extract of a letter received, dated

FORT FANNING, E. F. Jan. 23.

Gen. Charles Nelson and his command had a hard fight on the 2nd inst. in Waccas swamp, near this place, which lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock. The volunteers fought bravely. The number of Indians in the fight was about 200. One chief named Chickachoo, and 15 men, and children were taken prisoners. The right wing of the army was commanded by Gen. Nelson, the left by Col. Foster—both fought like bulldogs.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Killed, Lieut. Jennings—Wounded, Col. Foster slightly; Col. Ambrister, slightly; serj. maj. Jones, badly; assistant surgeon Moses Sheppard of Savannah, badly; privates Posey and Morely, slightly; privates Dunn and Glass, badly.

When Col. Foster was shot down, he refused to leave the ground: When Dr. Sheppard was wounded he ordered the men to leave him. Yours,

CAPT. JAMES SMITH.

FROM FLORIDA.

By arrival of the Steamer Camden, Capt. Miller from St. Augustine, we learn that battle was fought on the 24th ult. on the Lache Hatchie, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on the part of our troops, nine killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Jesup is among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face.

Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies, and dogs, with other property, were taken by our troops.

A friend has furnished us with the following list of killed and wounded in this action.

Of the artillery—killed—one corporal, company A. 3d artillery; one private, company H. do.

Wounded—one sergeant, one private, (severely) company D. 3d artillery; one private, (severely) company C. do.; two privates, (one severely, one slightly) company H. do.

Of the 2d dragoons—wounded—one sergeant (slightly) company K.

Of the battalion Tennessee Volunteers—five were killed, eight dangerously wounded (2 since dead), and 15 slightly wounded.

Total killed—7; (died of wounds, 2.)—9 wounded—39.

We learn that John Randolph, Esq., who murdered Dr. Watts at the Vicksburg Hotel, some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered by his own slaves in the highlands, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—Columbia Times.

Another Outrage.—In an affray in Hot Spring county, on the 1st inst. between John Wells and Wm. McKinney, the latter was shot dead by Wells, who immediately fled, it is supposed towards the Sulphur Fork of Red river. A reward is offered for his apprehension, by the widow of the deceased.—Arkansas Gazette.

From the Baltimore Republican.

It will be recollect, perhaps, that some months since, a convention of business men assembled in Philadelphia, the members of which were chiefly mechanics and manufacturers. The memorial of the majority has been printed, and is full of important information. Among other things it contains the following facts and deductions, which are worthy of the most serious consideration by every farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer, in the land. Let the statements be read attentively, the conclusions we leave to every man's good sense:

"From a statement made on oath of the condition of the several banks in Pennsylvania to the Auditor General of the State, in December last, that many of them were issuing ten paper dollars to every silver dollar they possessed; some of them fourteen to one, some twenty to one, and some of them thirty to one!"

The memorial continues: "The consequence of this is, that the price of all provisions has more than doubled, and that the wages of labor have advanced, in some cause, though not by means to a proper standard, but sufficient to prevent the possibility of our manufacturing, even for ourselves, to say nothing of what we might perform for exportation, were we free from the bankers." Our markets are glutted with goods of every kind, manufactured principally from foreign countries, whilst our own workmen, inferior to none in the world, are out of employment, without the means of purchasing the necessities of life. Our farmers, too, have to compete with the farmers of Europe, which latter have taken the specie our farmers ought to have had, and would now have possessed, had it not been for the paper money in their hands. Our ships and seamen are out of employ, while numbers of foreign vessels are seen in our ports; and that the whole community are sorely opposed by the vitiated paper system that extends every where and devours every thing in our country!"

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Mississippi Contested Election was brought to a close last night. Mr. Howard's amendment declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress, was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker. The vote stood, yes 117 nays 117, tie; and the Speaker promptly voted in the affirmative. The result was awaited with intense interest, both by the House and the auditory, and the announcement created some feeling, which on the part of the winning side, was manifested by applause. Mr. Howard followed up this amendment by another, directing the Speaker to communicate both resolutions to the Governor of Mississippi, in order that a new election may be held. Mr. Wise made a very excited speech in opposition to this, as did also Mr. Williams, of Kentucky. Mr. Roan replied, and, after a scene of much excitement and confusion, during which repeated attempts were made to adjourn, Mr. Prentiss demanded a hearing. He entered his solemn protest against the decision of the House, and declared that he would not be bound by it, and that in his opinion, the people of Mississippi would not respect it. He would, he said, neither resign nor compromise his rights, and those of his constituents, but, if God spared his life, he would come before the House next session and demand his seat, in the belief that the House would then reverse the unconstitutional decision. Mr. Howard's second amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions as amended, were concurred in. Of the South-Carolina delegation, the following members voted in the affirmative on Mr. Howard's first amendment: Messrs. Campbell, Liegare, Rhett and Richardson, and, in the negative, Messrs. Clowney, Elmore, Griffin, Pickens and Thompson.

Mr. Calhoun's Bill to cede the public lands

within the limits of the New States, on certain conditions, is the most important measure now before Congress. As it is to become the subject of very serious consideration in both Houses, at an early day, I give the following abstract of its leading provisions:

The first section provides, that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, on the following conditions:

First. That the said States shall pass acts, to be irrevocable, providing for the annual payment to the United States, fifty per cent, on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the 1st of July of each year.

Second that the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged, until the first day of January, 1842, after which time, the price may be reduced by said States to blank price per acre. A gradual reduction may be made after that time, every five years, with the provision that all lands remaining unsold thirty-five years, and upwards, shall be ceded absolutely to the States in which said lands are situated.

Thirdly. That the lands shall be subject to the same legal sub-division in the sale and survey, as are now provided by the law, and also the same terms of sale, (cash) and the same reservation of the 16th township for each section.

Fourth. This cession shall be in full of the five per cent fund, or any part not already advanced to any State; and that the said States shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may hereafter accrue from the surveys, seals, and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian titles within the said States respectively.

Fifth: That a failure, on the part of any State, to comply with the above conditions, or a violation of the same, shall render said cession absolutely null and void; and shall annul all titles or grants thereafter made by said State.

Section second provides for closing the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of any State, as soon as said State shall have passed an act complying with the above conditions.

Section third provides for relieving such States accept the conditions, from all restrictions on the right of said States to tax any lands, subsequent to their sale; and for remanding to the States all maps, titles and papers in the general land office, relative to said lands.

Section fourth provides that all public lands in the State of Tennessee shall be ceded to that State, with the exceptions contained in the first section.

The House to-day, was engaged in a discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Rhett, for paying Messrs. Prentiss and Word their per diem, as members, during the debate.

Mr. Wise, stated that he was proud to be the bearer of annunciation of the

question between the claimants to the people of Mississippi. Mr. Wise mounted his high horse, and declared that if he were in the place of Mr. Prentiss he would present himself to be sworn—that if the speaker refused he would swear himself, and take his seat; and that if any dared to execute the order of the House, which denied him a seat, he would make a judicial case of it; meaning we suppose, that he would employ the weapon in the House which he once informed it he was prepared to use in its committee.

Mr. Prentiss, we understand, caught the spirit of Mr. Wise, and in a most overbearing manner, declared his intention not to acquiesce in its decision, but that he would press his claims at the next session, but that he would press his claims at the next session, or whenever circumstances induced him to believe he could succeed.

We would not recur to the contemptuous conduct which is so well calculated to disparage the dignity of a body which it should be the pride of every American to maintain, if it were not to point the eye of the people to the master spirit, who doubtless feels a deep interest in degrading the character of a Democratic Congress, and who, from the sway he holds over his party, ought to be held responsible for its systematic attempts to effect that purpose.

Mr. Clay, throughout the contest for the seats of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, was busy round the bar of the House, exerting all his influence for Prentiss and Ward, and encouraging the violent party zeal manifested by his adherents.

He was there at the last moment, and when the Speaker gave his casting vote, Mr. Clay, with eye and gesture directed towards him, exclaimed, "Go home God damn you! where you belong." Whether this was intended for the Speaker, and meant to imply that he was unfit for the station he occupied, or was intended for the expelled members, one of whom stood near him, we cannot conjecture. Several members who heard him differed among themselves as to the application of his remark, but none as to the expression itself. Not being present ourselves, we have obtained a statement of the fact, precisely as it occurred, from a gentleman who will vouch for it, if necessary, and prove it by the members whose names are given by him. The statement is as follows:

Globe.

"Being called on, I deem it my duty to state, that yesterday, in the House of Representatives, immediately after the Speaker gave the casting vote on the Mississippi election question, the honorable Henry Clay, looking in the direction of the Speaker, exclaimed, "Go home God damn you! where you belong." These epithets were uttered just as the Speaker gave his vote. Mr.

Clay was standing near the western entrance to the hall, and close to the bar of the House. I was standing within five feet of Mr. Clay. Mr. Chaney of Ohio, sitting in his seat, was so near Mr. Clay, that he heard his remark, and immediately committed it to writing. Mr. Gallup of New York was standing near, and heard the same remark very distinctly.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1838.

A slip from the Baltimore American of the 15th inst. contain a sketch of the proceedings of Congress on the 14th. The rules having been suspended for the purpose of receiving petitions.

Mr. ADAMS came into the House with about three hundred petitions from all sorts of places, and all sorts of persons, and upon all sorts of subjects. Mr. Adams was willing enough to behave very well to the House, in the presentation of his budget of petitions, if the House would give him his own way. He was willing to present the petitions together, only enumerating the names of the petitioners and he places from whence the petitioners came. Some member, however, objected, and Mr. A. then gave notice that he should present his petitions one by one until all were presented.

"Mr. A. began and presented a petition from one man, praying Congress to make him an alien." Mr. Adams said that this was the second, to be in earnest in making the request. The same man had presented a petition at the Special Session, praying for the same object, and he now gave additional reason for making the motion to refer this subject to the Committee on Judiciary. The petition was referred to the proper committee.

Another petition was presented, praying Congress to build a wall. Mr. Adams asked the Speaker to decide whether the petition could be disposed of under the resolution of the 21st of December.

"A motion was made and sustained to lay it upon the table. [The petition, I believe, prays, for the erection of a wall between the slaveholding and nonslaveholding States.]

Mr. Adams then presented another petition, praying Congress to pass a law which shall make persons of color, competent witnesses in cases of kidnapping. The petition was laid on the table.

"Other petitions were presented, praying for a change of the seal of Government—to make an appropriation to enforce the laws of the land, so that a citizen from the North may travel to the South without the danger of losing his life." Mr. Adams, in presenting this petition, began a speech thus:

"Sir—It has been said in another part of this

building that if an abolitionist goes from the North to the South, that he—

"Here a tremendous cry of 'order' was raised, and Mr. Adams was forced to keep silence.

"A great number of petitions praying for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia were then presented and laid upon the table. Also, a great variety of petitions on almost all possible conceivable subjects.

Mr. Adams, in closing his labors, pre-

dicts, or other securities; and also to cause such of the said bills, notes, checks, drafts,

of other securities; and also to cause such of the said bills, notes, checks, drafts, or other securities, as have been redeemed, to be delivered up and cancelled; and the said several

courts shall have power to make all necessary decrees and order for the purpose of carrying into effect the jurisdiction hereby conferred and to execute the same by due process of law.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 6th, 1838.
To the members of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee who voted for the following resolution:

"Resolved, therefore, by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee. That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to vote against any law which may propose to enforce the sub-Treasury system of finance recommended by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of the day of September, 1837."

GENTLEMEN: I received last evening, the foregoing instructions from the Legislature of the State, in part I have the honor to represent in the Senate of the United States, and I hasten to inform you of the course I shall feel it my duty to pursue.

I have always been an advocate for the right of instruction, and holding that right as belonging to the immediate constituency of the Representative; I also hold that it is the duty of the representative to obey; that is, the State Legislature possesses the right to instruct the Senators from their State in Congress as to any particular measure, and the people possesses the right to instruct their immediate representatives.

You have instructed me to vote against a particular measure. To vote against it will involve no infraction of the constitution, nor am I required by a compliance with your instructions, to inflict a direct and vital injury upon my country. You by your instructions, have taken upon yourselves the responsibility of the vote I am required to give, and I am relieved from it. The people will look to you as the principal, and me merely as the agent, in performing an act expressly required by those in whom I recognise the power to instruct.

I therefore shall obey, in good faith, your instruction as expressed in your resolutions, and shall vote against the bill, in all its stages, precisely in the same way I should do were I opposed to it myself, and not follow the example of those Senators of the opposition who have felt at liberty to disobey the instructions of their State Legislatures.

If my political principles would allow me to do so,

perhaps a case cannot be imagined where stronger circumstantial evidence could exist in justification of a course different from the one I have adopted.

You were elected members of the Legislature in August last.

Before that time, nothing had been said publicly among

the people of the State in regard to the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue.

Consequently, your election furnishes no indication of public opinion on this subject, because the question was not then considered, and was not before the people.

The President's Message, at a special session in September, first disclosed the views of the administration upon this subject. This document could not have been seen by many of your constituents before you left home for the seat of Government, where you convened on the first Monday in October. Thereupon, most of you could not have had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of your constituents before you met in October. I am also constrained to believe that such was the fact, as to your means of knowing the views of your constituents on this measure; from the obvious consideration that had you really known that their opinions were against it, your respect for those opinions must have led you to immediate and prompt action on the subject. How, otherwise, can you justify your conduct in delaying to act till the 16th day of January, 1838?

Neither have I heard of any memorials or remonstrances, indicating the public sentiment, that have been sent to you, requiring you to interpose between me and my vote upon this subject.

You met on the first Monday in October last, and have continued in session ever since. I cannot, therefore, but think it improbable, if not impossible, that the people have impelled you to this measure; because, but few, of you, since the commencement of your session, have visited your constituents, and I have not understood that any of you, before your election or since, have been instructed by them.

I have noticed in the newspapers one political meeting having been held in Nashville, to instruct the Davidson members on other subjects; but this measure, on which you instruct me, was not named. Further, if it were for the public interest for you to act in this matter, why did you not act more promptly upon the President's Message, which appeared in September last, and the bill introduced by the Finance Committee at the special session?—For three months and a half after you met and knew what measures were recommended by the Executive branch of the Government, you remained silent permitting your Senators to exercise their own judgments; and not till a few days past did I hear that you were earnestly engaged in one branch of the Legislature, in knowingly putting in circulation any bill, note, check, draft, or other security, purporting to have been made by any such corporation, whose charter has expired, or by any officer thereof, or purporting to have been under authority derived therefrom, or if any person or persons shall knowingly aid and assist the petitioners and he places from whence the petitioners came. Some member, however, objected, and Mr. A. then gave notice that he should present his petitions one by one until all were presented.

"Mr. A. began and presented a petition from one man, praying Congress to make him an alien." Mr. Adams said that this was the second, to be in earnest in making the request. The same man had presented a petition at the Special Session, praying for the same object, and he now gave additional reason for making the motion to refer this subject to the Committee on Judiciary.

The petition was referred to the proper committee.

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courts shall have power to make all necessary decrees and order for the purpose of carrying into effect the jurisdiction hereby conferred and to execute the same by due process of law.

Having thus explicitly stated the course I shall pursue, I should consider myself altogether inexorable, were I to omit bringing to your notice some important considerations connected with this subject.

You instruct me to vote against a particular measure. You are obeyed. What am I next to do? You, at least some of you, as I know, have been vehement in your complaints against those who administer the Government and their friends, for not doing something to relieve the embarrassments of the times.

A distinct recommendation is made by the President, and the subject is brought before Congress, for its decisive action. You say that the measure recommended by the President will not do, and tell me to vote against it. This instructs me negatively as to what I am not to do, but gives me no light whatever as to what I am to do, affirmatively. If you had only advised me to have told what would have relieved the exigency, you would have relieved the public as well as myself from great anxiety, and from the negative position in which you have placed me, of being obliged to prevent, (so far as my vote may go,) any thing being done to relieve the country.

You say the patient is very sick and will die, unless immediate relief be afforded. The President of the United States, who is admitted by all parties to possess talents of the highest order, as well as great experience, has given his opinion as to the appropriate remedy. You condemn it; declare it will kill the patient if applied, and yet you leave the patient in his suffering condition and will not disclose the panacea, that, in your opinion, would effect a cure. Now this seems to me, is precisely the condition in which you have placed yourselves.

I am aware that the leaders of the opposition, in other parts of the country, say that a BANK OF THE UNITED STATES would afford a remedy for existing evils; but this I am constrained to believe is not your opinion, from the following evidence: A proposition to instruct the Tennessee Senators in Congress to vote for a Bank of the United States, was brought forward at an early period in your session. You failed to act upon it, and no such instructions were adopted.

From this fact, but one inference can be drawn,

which is, that you did not desire the establishment of such an institution.

Therefore, if I were inclined to vote for a United States Bank, as the remedy (which I am not), you have thrown an obstacle in the way by your conduct, which implies that you would disapprove of such a course; and more especially, as, according to my recollection, there stands on the journals of former sessions of the General Assembly of Tennessee, legislative condemnations of a national

bank in almost every form; and these you have not rescinded or revoked!

It is true, I have heard it suggested that the opinions and situation of my colleague in the Senate prevented your acting as you otherwise

would have done on the subject of a national bank.

It is certain that the banks of the United States

are not to be received in payment of debts.

So far from the friends of the administration

tempting, as unjustly charged upon them to accept

one currency, for the people and another for

Government, their efforts is to place the Government precisely on the same footing, in this respect, as that which every individual in the United States now occupies.

Besides, can any thing be clearer than that Congress, by authorizing anything that is gold and silver or their certain equivalent in value, in collecting the public revenue, would violate that provision in the constitution which declares that "no preference" shall be given to regulation of commerce on revenue to the ports of the United States over the ports of another?" Now, the notes of non-specie paying banks are to be received for customs, and the notes of the banks in Orleans and Charleston should be fifteen per cent below specie, while the notes of the banks of New York and Philadelphia were only two and a half per cent below specie; and the notes of all the banks are receivable would there not be a great and palpable advantage and preference given, a regulation of revenue," to the ports of New Orleans and Charleston over the ports of New York and Philadelphia?—This is certainly forbidden by the constitution.

It has been urged against the democratic party of which I am a member, that we are hostile to State banks. This is unfounded so far as I understand the sentiments of the party, and I trust to be unjust so far as it relates to myself. My wish is, so far as any action of Congress is concerned, that the banks shall not be permitted to trade upon, or any pretence to loan or use, public money. In this there is no hostility but a desire to have the banks, unless it can be shown that they are not entitled to receive a regulation of commerce on revenue to the ports of the United States.

I think therefore I may firmly conclude that you are not only opposed to the particular measure you instruct me to vote against, but also opposed to a United States Bank.

You will perceive that I am confirmed in this conclusion by the fact that you are an instructing Legislature. In some States they never

posed to the practice, it not being founded on some

pleasure, and is understood to be the creed of a large

party in the country. But this is not the case with

you. You instruct where you wish to do so, to in-

struct, where the instruction proposed to be given

is contrary to your opinions and wishes.

This is shown on the proceedings of the majority of the Legislature at your recent session. Resolu-

tions were before you for instructing your Senators to vote against one measure, and to vote for another.

You adopted the resolutions instructing the Senators to vote against the Sub-Treasury system of finance, and did not adopt those instructing them to vote for a United States Bank. Hence the conclusion is irre-

sistible, that you were in favor of the first instruction and against the last.

Thus the Treasury bill, for the collecting, safe keep-

ing, and disbursing the revenue, which is the remedy

proposed by the friends of the administration; and a

United States Bank, which is the great panacea of

the opposition, being both rejected and negatived by

you, what remains?

Nothing, that I can think of but the present de-

fault system. This, no doubt, three-fourths of you have

often censured and condemned; in fact the very pre-

be the result of a careful consideration of the effect; or a knowledge of the will of the people, may be produced by Party prejudices or parties, stimulated from other sources than themselves, to effect party purposes. On this, themselves, the right of instruction founded, is based upon the presumption that the members of the Legislature, from their great numbers, their mode of selection from all parts of the State, and their supposed convergence with the people, are the safest exponents of the public will.

But the great common arbiter, the people themselves, have a right to decide all questions between agents, and they may be of opinion that my factors have instructed me either too much, or little; and to them, so far as I am concerned, the whole matter is respectfully submitted.

Your fellow citizen,

FELIX GRUNDY.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 8, 1838.

To Col. J. R. CLARK,
Sir—Your decided political principles, coupled with your abilities pre-eminently qualify you for a seat in the Legislature; if you will permit your name to be run as a candidate for a seat in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly, you will be warmly supported by MANY DEMOCRATS.

Jacksonville, 8th March, 1838.

We are gratified to learn from a letter addressed by J. D. Williams, President of the Alabama and Coosa Rail Road Company, to the editor of the Western Georgian, that the board of Managers have entered upon, and are determined to prosecute their important enterprise with energy.

Ninety-eight-hands are now engaged in grading the latter part of the first three miles, and one hundred more are wanted immediately.

It is the wish of the board, to graduate as near as they can one

of the roads the present year. The present road have adopted the plan of hiring hands instead of letting the work to contract, which has

been agreed to be—*greatly*, the average cost being about one half the cost of roads generally;

stock is yet needed, and it is matter of astonishment that more interest is not felt in favor of this enterprise in this section.

The plan adopted for those who may yet wish to take stock is this: Let each stockholder give his promissory note to the company payable in the Bank most convenient

for the first be due the 1st of June next and em-

brace the first ten per cent, and the second the first of January, and embrace the second: The

company are confident of being able to complete the road in two years, if they can obtain the co-operation of the wealthy citizens on the upper

part of the route which they certainly have a

right to expect. Funds are now said to be much needed, and now is the time for all true friends to

the improvement of their country, to exert their own interests, and to this enterprise to lend a helping hand, while an active and efficient board are exerting themselves with zeal and energy in the midst of difficulties.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper, an order from the General Land Office, postponing the

and sales which were advertised to take place in his State, until further notice. On the subject

of the pre-emption bill, those interested will find

all the necessary information in the letter of the Hon. R. Chapman, our Representative in Con-

gress.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky lately in a speech against the sub-treasury bill, declared his unwillingness

to proceed further, until instructions were received from the State Legislatures in session. Mr.

Clay has certainly experienced a great change of

sentiment on the right of instruction since he gave

his positive instructions of the Legislature of his

own State.

In very great haste,

But respectfully;

R. CHAPMAN.

P. S. I enclose you also for publication, a copy of the notice addressed to me, of the post-

ponement of the land sales.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1838.

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BOON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which had been referred the following bill, reported the same with amendments.

NOTE.—Parts to be stricken out are in brackets; []—insertions in Italics.

AN ACT.

To grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who was in possession, and a housekeeper, by personal residence thereon, on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall be entitled to all benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years.

Provided, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claim, by virtue of this act, to any other land.

And provided, always,

That this act shall not be so construed as to give a right of pre-emption to any person or persons in consequence of any settlement or improvement made before the extinguishment of the Indian title to the land on which

such settlement or improvement was made or to the lands lately acquired by treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, of which proclamation was made by the President of the United States on the

day of December, or to any land

especially occupied or reserved for town lots

or other purposes, by authority of the United

States: And provided further, That nothing

herein contained shall be construed to affect

any of the selections of public lands for the

purpose of education, the use of salt-springs,

or for any other purpose, which may have

been or may be made by any State under

existing laws of the United States, but this

act shall not be so construed as to deprive

those of the benefits of this act who have in-

habited, according to its provisions, [certain

fractions of the public lands within the land

district of Palmyra, in the State of Mis-

souri, which were reserved from sale in conse-

quence of the surveys of Spanish and

French grants, but are found to be without

the lines of said grants.] Certain fractions

or regular legal subdivisions of the public

lands, which have been reserved from sale in

consequence of the filing of a claim to a French

or Spanish grant or donation, which was

found, or which hereafter may be found, on

actual survey or location of such claim or

claims, to be without the limits of said claims,

or any other reservation, except as is herein

before specified.

Passed the Senate January 30, 1838.

Attest: ASBURY DICKSON,

Secretary.

Mr. Lincoln gave notice that he would propose the following amendment when the bill should be taken up for consideration, viz:

To insert in the 25th line, after the words United States, and upon the third proviso in said bill, the following words: nor shall the benefits of this act extend to any person who has before availed himself of a pre-emption right to the entry of any of the public lands, and acquired a title thereto by reason of such entry.

THE CITY-SCRUBARISTOCRACY PREACHING UP REVOLUTION.

The prætorian bands of Mr. Biddle's bank, as in every crisis involving the state of that institution) recur, in the present exigency, to their old experiment upon the nerves of members of Congress. "Panic" is again watchword, and Mr. Biddle's military Chieftain, Colonel James Wilson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, is now employed to make a real revolution! It is no longer

a private, sneaking, night-worn, Federal association, like that at Baltimore, which was to encamp on Capitol Hill until the deposits were restored, but which was unluckily dispersed by a few stones hurled into the head-quarters while the council of war was sitting—it is now to be an open day-light rebellion. Col. Webb speaks with

a voice of authority. He summoned the Hartford Convention Federalists of the city of New York to meet in Masonic Hall on the 7th instant; but not to make a masonic secret of their designs, he tells the public beforehand, in his columns, what these city

trainbands are to do.

GENERAL ORDERS:

"Let then, the people who attend the public meeting at Masonic Hall this evening, feel that it will indeed be the most important assemblage that has ever taken place in this city; let them speak to their representatives in language which they may not dare, not disregard; and let them proclaim to their fellow-citizens of the United States, that if this measure [the Independent Treasury]

should pass by the vote of the representatives from this State, the people of which have so declared their opposition to it, it shall not be enforced in this city."

Yet (says the redoubtable commander of

President Biddle's troops):

"Yet in defiance of such instructions, and

acting in obedience to the designs of the Ex-

ecutive, they may pass it, and then we are told it is to be obeyed, knowing that its

consequences cannot fail to be most disastrous to all we hold most sacred in our country.

We do not subscribe to such doctrines.

Whatever may be the fate of the country if

this bill of abominations should become a law and be enforced, thank God we are as yet, free.

The people have still the right, not only to

meet and tell their representatives that they

must not presume to act in opposition to their

wishes, but they may also tell them that if they

do a law so passed shall not be obeyed—ay,

shall not.

If liberty be anything but a name, and freedom

but a byword for demagogues to gull the people with—if this be a

popular Government where the will of the

people is supreme—if indeed, it be still a Re-

public and a majority of the people have the

right to take measures to prevent its becoming

a despotism—then we say, the people may not

only make themselves heard but felt."

And then comes the grand appeal of this

shameless bank patriot:

"Are we a nation of children to be made the

sport and plaything of every faction that choose

to trifl with our rights, or are we a nation

of freemen, descended from those who were the

admiration of the world, and who won for

themselves, and their supposed for their de-

scendants, the glorious boon of liberty? If we are

what we would fondly have the world think

us—if we are not degenerate sons of noble

sires—then having once plainly expressed

our determination in relation to the Sub-Treas-

ury scheme, through the medium of the ballot boxes, it is our duty now solemnly to proclaim to our representatives in Congress, that it must not, shall not, become a law, or if it should be, in violation of the plainly expressed wishes of the people it shall never be carried into execu-

tion.

"We know this is using strong language."

Well in conformity with those general or-

ders of the Colonel of the banks, their forces

met at Masonic Hall, and there, with all the

with a Declaration of Independence, they

enter up the causes of their resolution not to

the separation of the National Treasury

from their private speculations. We give

the essence of their resolution in the two fol-

lowing:

"Resolved, That we object to the Sub-

Treasury scheme, because the Government

in collecting its revenues in gold and silver,

and retaining them, to the amount of four

millions of dollars in dead deposite, with

probably about as much more of specie in

transitu, materially withdraws from the use

of the people the true and only proper basis

for bank issues and discounts.

"Resolved, that we object to the Sub-

Treasury scheme, because the people of the

United States, and particularly of the city

of New York, are actively engaged in com-

merce and in different enterprises, all tend

Horse Racing in Siberia.—The races which took place at Ouralsk recently show the extraordinary vigour of the horses of the Cossacks. The race-course was three versts round (about two English miles), and to gain the prize it was necessary to gallop six times round the course. Each horse was to be saddled and bridled according to the fashion of Cossack horses, and to be mounted by his owner, no notice being taken of weight. Thirteen horsemen of the Oural and Kirgiss Cossacks were the first to dash into the course, uttering savage cries, and waving their enormous knotted whips over their heads. The famous black horse of the Cossacks Bureze Czurumew, that carried away all the prizes last year, did the 18 versts (12 English miles) in 2:3 minutes.

He took the lead at starting, and at every successive round he distanced his competitors more and more. None of the beaten horses, however, gave in to the last. The prize for this race was 5000 paper rubles (500L). The second race was between the Kirgiss Kaisak riders of Ouralsk, and the Kirgiss Laisaks of Bekeczewsk. Eight of them dashed into the arena, and the prize was carried off by Sultan Kudan Urmahow, who galloped the 18 versts in 2:3 minutes. The prize for this race was the same as for this race was the same as for the preceding. Several Russian nobles had travelled a considerable distance to witness the races. Gen. Perowski, the Commandant of Oremburg, and Prince Katusow, were both desirous of buying the horse of Bureze Czurumew, and offered him as much as 20,000 rubles (500L); but the Cossack's reply was, that death alone should separate him from his friend and faithful companion, and that he would not exchange him for all the riches in the world.

INDIA RUBBER.—A writer in the London Mechanics' Magazine, recommends India rubber for roofing houses. He has made no experiment, but thinks that it might be brought into use for that purpose very advantageously.

"The printing press, types, &c. of an obscure little revolutionary print, was seized on Tuesday evening, along with one Lemaitre, who acted both as editor, printer and devil, and who was speedily transferred to jail on a charge of High Treason.—*Tory Herald*.

It seems, as small and inferior as it was, they were afraid of its patriotism—for patriotic surely was, who had the spirit, in the very den of Toryism, to assert his own liberty and independence, as also the country's wrongs and degradation; and who would undertake such an office with such faint prospect of getting a living. Tories very seldom fail in making their own gallows.

People's Press.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.—A treaty has been concluded, according to the Detroit papers, with the Saginaw Indians, by which they accept a location on the head waters of the Osage, west of the Missouri. They are to occupy for five years two of the reded reserves on the west of Saginaw Bay. This completes the extinguishment of Indian titles within the lower peninsula of Michigan. Government is to pay the entire net proceeds of the land as valued at the land office—to be invested in stocks, for a perpetual annuity, after deducting debts.

The following beautiful sentiment, taken from the works of Jean Paul, a German writer, expresses an exquisite conception, in the happiest manner possible:

"Open your heart," says he, "to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dews, shuts against rain." To sympathize with our fellow-beings in their distresses, and to sustain them under affliction, is a duty enjoined upon us by the author of our being, at the same time to yield to despondency whilst we behold human misery, and suffer our energies to be so palsied as to disable us from tendering efficient aid, is unbecoming, and indicative of a want of confidence in him, by whose special permission such things are suffered to exist. The effect of sympathy is to relieve by sharing, and not to increase by becoming ourselves the victims of circumstances.

Singular.—A lad, while skating a few days since on the canal about two miles west of this village, discovered an open box under the ice, containing a double barrelled gun and 107 sovereigns (\$500)—the sovereigns contained in a net-work purse, probably the sum total of worldly wealth of some adventurous emigrant passing west during the past season.—*Wayne Sentinel*.

A Cunning Lawyer.—A lawyer in Ireland, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms, and presented it to the jury, suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked, what made him cry? "He pinched me," answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

The Attorney General of Upper Canada, in a speech in the provincial legislature justified the outrage at Schlosser, and insisted that "her majesty's imperial government shall demand and compel payment of

indemnity from our government for expenses of the war in Canada." Mr. Minifie, of Kentucky, it is supposed will be employed to press the justice of this very modest demand upon the House of Representatives—his late debate in Congress having given him a mighty reputation among the loyal subjects of her majesty in Canada.

Balt. Republican.

Wonderful.—A snake has been discovered in Ireland. The influence of the patron Saint of old Ireland must certainly be on the decline. Perhaps like the serpents of old, it may have appeared to tempt their young Queen.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A MAN FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.—In a case of trial for murder, which took place at York (Penn), a few days ago, the Court had, on motion of the prisoner's counsel suspended the decision of the case until Saturday afternoon week.

Their further action was rendered unnecessary by a singular circumstance. On Thursday morning preceding the appointed day, the convict, DANIEL JOHNSON, was found lying dead in his bed, without marks of violence, and with the appearance of having breathed his last without a struggle, so smooth and undisturbed was the bed clothing. A coroner's inquest was called, the body was dissected, and no signs of the disease being caused by violent means having been found, a verdict was returned that he "died by the visitation of God." A knife, well sharpened, was found in the stocking of the deceased, from which the inference had been drawn that he intended to commit suicide. Such an instance of the death of a prisoner, between a verdict of guilty and the sentence of a Court, has probably never before occurred.

Park Rep.

DOCTOR

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

LEAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala., tends his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Loroy Patillo, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clk's. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, Clk's. o. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation. Doct. John M. NEAL.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—Sm.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned and warned not to trade for two notes, executed by us to James M. Guest, dates not recollect due the 15th July 1838. Each for thirty dollars, bearing interest from date. As the consideration for which said notes were given has wholly failed, we are determined not to pay them until we are compelled to do so by law.

*BRYANT MCLENDON,
CLADBORN SKINNER.*

Feb. 12th, 1838.—3t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

*JOSHUA MILNER Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th 1838.
Feb. 15, 1838.—6t.*

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late ly compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—3t.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD.

The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

*D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—3t.*

* * * The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above if, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked, what made him cry? "He pinched me," answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

The Attorney General of Upper Canada, in a speech in the provincial legislature justified the outrage at Schlosser, and insisted that "her majesty's imperial government shall demand and compel payment of

New-York, Paris and London WASHINGTON.

G. W. WARREN MERCHANT TAYLOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs his friends and the public generally, that he pursues the Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with one or two journeymen from the Northern Cities, (first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that those who may favor him, with their patronage, may be assured of having any work pertaining to his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

J. N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Alabama, tends his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming-lands in Russel and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russel Co. Alabama.

*THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 14, 1838.—3t.*

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., tends his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality and care.

His office is in Jacksonville.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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His office is in Jacksonville.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1837.—4t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., tends his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality and care.

His office is in Jacksonville.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

J. FORNEY, Secretary.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—3t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., tends his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality and care.

His office is in Jacksonville.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala., tends his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality and care.

His office is in Jacksonville.

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JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II. No. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1838.

Whole No. 61

ED. PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT.

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A LITERAL DISCOUNT WILL BE MADE ON ADVERTISEMENTS
OFFERED FOR SIX OR TWELVE MONTHS.

LAWS OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT.

To authorise the formation of Limited Partnerships.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That limited partnerships, for the transaction of any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing business, within this State, may be formed

by two or more persons, upon the terms, and with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions or abilities herein prescribed; but the provisions of this act shall not be construed to authorise any such partnership for the purpose of banking or making entrance.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That such partnerships may consist of one or more persons, who shall be general partners, and who shall be jointly and severally responsible as general partners now are by law; and of one or more persons who shall contribute in actual cash payments a specific sum, as capital to the common stock, who shall be called special partners, and who shall not be liable for the debts of the partnership, beyond the fund so contributed by him or them to be capital.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the general partners only shall be authorised to transact business and sign for the partnership, and to bind the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the persons desirous of forming such partnership, shall make and severally sign a certificate, which shall contain, first the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted; second, the general nature of the business intended to be transacted; the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, distinguishing which are general, and which are special partners, and their respective places of residence; fourth, the amount of capital which each special partner shall have contributed to the common stock; fifth, the period at which the partnership is to commence, and the period at which it will terminate.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the certificate shall be acknowledged by the several persons signing the same before a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Circuit Judge, or a Judge of the County Courts, and such acknowledgement shall be made and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgement.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the certificate acknowledged and certified, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County court in which the principal place of business of the partnership shall be situated, and shall also be recorded by him at large in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection. If the partnership shall have places of business situated in different counties, a transcript of the certificate, and of the acknowledgement thereof, duly certified by the Clerk in whose office it shall be filed, under his official seal, shall be filed and recorded in like manner in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of every such county.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That at the time of filing the original certificate, with the evidence of the acknowledgement thereof, as before directed, an affidavit of one or more of the general partners shall also be filed in the same office, stating that the sums specified in the certificate to have been contributed by each of the special partners to the common stock, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no such partnership shall be deemed to have been formed until a certificate shall have been made, acknowledged, filed and recorded; nor until an affidavit shall have been made above directed; and if any false statement be made in such certificate or affidavit, all the persons interested in such partnership shall be liable for all the engagements thereof, as general partners.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the partners shall publish the terms of the partnership when registered, for at least six weeks immediately after such registration, in two newspapers, to be designated by the Judge of the County Court in which such registration shall be made; and if such publication be not made, the partnership shall be deemed general.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That affidavits of the publication of such notices, by the printers of the newspapers in which the same shall be published, may be filed with the Clerk of the County Court whose Judge directed the same, and shall be evidence of the fact therein contained.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That every renewal or continuance of such partnership beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, shall be certified, acknowledged and recorded, and an affidavit of a general partnership be made and filed, and notice be given in the manner herein required, for its original formation; and every such partnership, which shall be otherwise renewed or continued shall be deemed a general partnership.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That every alteration, which shall be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital shares thereof, or in any other matter specified in the original certificate, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, and every such partnership which shall in any manner be carried on after such alteration shall have been made, shall be deemed a general partnership, unless renewed as a special partnership, according to the provisions of the last section.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the business of the partnership shall be conducted under a firm, in which the names of the general partners only shall be inserted, without the addition of the word "company," or any other general term; and in the name of any special partner shall have been used in such firm with his privy, he shall be deemed a general partner.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That suits in relation to business of the partnership may be brought and conducted by and against the general partner in the same manner as if there were no special partner.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That no part of the sum which any special partner shall have contributed to the capital stock, shall be withdrawn by him, or paid, or transferred to him, in the shape of dividends, profits, or otherwise, at any time during the continuance of the partnership, but any partner may annually receive lawful interest on the sum so contributed by him, if the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of such capital; and if after the payment of such interest, any profits remain-

to be divided, he may also receive his portion of such profits.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear that by the payment of interest or profits to any special partner the original capital has been reduced, the partner receiving the same shall be bound to restore the amount necessary to make good his share of capital with interest.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That special partner may from time to time examine into the state and progress of the partnership concerns, and may advise as to their management, but he shall not transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for that purpose as agent or otherwise; and if he shall interfere contrary to these provisions, he shall be deemed a general partner: Provided, that the attention of the special partner as attorney, or counsel at law, shall not be considered such interference as to constitute him a general partner.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That the general partner shall be liable to account to each other, and to the special partners, for their management, of the concern, both in law and equity, as other partners now are by law.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That every partner who shall be guilty of any fraud in the affair of the partnership shall be liable civilly to the party injured, to the extent of his damage; and shall be liable to an indictment for misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, in the decision of the Court by which he shall be tried.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That every sale, assignment or transfer of any of the property or effects of a general or a special partner, when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, and for judgment confessed, lien created, or security given, by such partnership, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void, as against the intent, shall be void, as against the creditors of such partnership.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That every such sale, assignment or transfer of any of the property or effects of a general or a special partner, when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, and for judgment confessed, lien created, or security given, by such partnership, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void, as against the creditors of such partnership.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That every such sale, assignment or transfer of any of the property or effects of a general or a special partner, when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, and for judgment confessed, lien created, or security given, by such partnership, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void, as against the creditors of such partnership.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That the general partners only shall be authorised to transact business and sign for the partnership, and to bind the same.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the persons desirous of forming such partnership, shall make and severally sign a certificate, which shall contain, first the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted; second, the general nature of the business intended to be transacted; the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, distinguishing which are general, and which are special partners, and their respective places of residence; fourth, the amount of capital which each special partner shall have contributed to the common stock; fifth, the period at which the partnership is to commence, and the period at which it will terminate.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the certificate shall be acknowledged by the several persons signing the same before a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Circuit Judge, or a Judge of the County Courts, and such acknowledgement shall be made and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgement.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That the certificate acknowledged and certified, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County court in which the principal place of business of the partnership shall be situated, and shall also be recorded by him at large in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That no dissolution of such partnership by the acts of the parties, shall take place previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, or in the certificate of its renewal, until a notice of such dissolution shall have been filed and recorded in the Clerk's office in which the original certificate was recorded, and published once in each week for four weeks in a newspaper printed in each of the counties where the partnership may have places of business: Provided, one be printed in said county, and also in one other paper published at the seat of Government in the State.

Approved, Dec. 19, 1837.

A DIALOGUE.

"Isaac have you paid the printers?" inquired the old lady of her husband, who was delighting the family circle by reading to them a fine newspaper.—"Excuse our blushes, for Editors are as modest as maidens."

"No, Rebecca; I have not; answered the old man, adjusting his spectacles—"but you know it is only a trifle. The Printers, I see give a very polite dun, but I am one of their politest friends, and at all events, my five dollars would be but moiety to them."

"Well, Isaac, if all their subscribers were to say the same thing; the poor fellows might starve unless they could conjure their type into corn, and their press into a flour-mill." And surely you, as their friend, should be more punctual in paying them, than if you were their political enemy, besides, it would show your attachment for them and the good cause which they advocate."

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That no such partnership shall be deemed to have been formed until a certificate shall have been made, acknowledged, filed and recorded; nor until an affidavit shall have been made above directed; and if any false statement be made in such certificate or affidavit, all the persons interested in such partnership shall be liable for all the engagements thereof, as general partners.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That the partners shall publish the terms of the partnership when registered, for at least six weeks immediately after such registration, in two newspapers, to be designated by the Judge of the County Court in which such registration shall be made; and if such publication be not made, the partnership shall be deemed general.

Sec. 30. And be it further enacted, That affidavits of the publication of such notices, by the printers of the newspapers in which the same shall be published, may be filed with the Clerk of the County Court whose Judge directed the same, and shall be evidence of the fact therein contained.

Sec. 31. And be it further enacted, That every renewal or continuance of such partnership beyond the time originally fixed for its duration, shall be certified, acknowledged and recorded, and an affidavit of a general partnership be made and filed, and notice be given in the manner herein required, for its original formation; and every such partnership, which shall be otherwise renewed or continued shall be deemed a general partnership.

Sec. 32. And be it further enacted, That every alteration, which shall be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital shares thereof, or in any other matter specified in the original certificate, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, and every such partnership which shall in any manner be carried on after such alteration shall have been made, shall be deemed a general partnership, unless renewed as a special partnership, according to the provisions of the last section.

Sec. 33. And be it further enacted, That the business of the partnership shall be conducted under a firm, in which the names of the general partners only shall be inserted, without the addition of the word "company," or any other general term; and in the name of any special partner shall have been used in such firm with his privy, he shall be deemed a general partner.

Sec. 34. And be it further enacted, That suits in relation to business of the partnership may be brought and conducted by and against the general partner in the same manner as if there were no special partner.

Sec. 35. And be it further enacted, That no part of the sum which any special partner shall have contributed to the capital stock, shall be withdrawn by him, or paid, or transferred to him, in the shape of dividends, profits, or otherwise, at any time during the continuance of the partnership, but any partner may annually receive lawful interest on the sum so contributed by him, if the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of such capital; and if after the payment of such interest, any profits remain-

and throughout, all creation, as the most veritable nondescript Maj. Jack Downing, would say, knew how the heart and the hand of the poor printer gladdened and warmed by the welcome salutation of such a man as Isaac, they would read this paragraph to their husbands, and say in the language of the good old book—*Go thou and do likewise.*

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bee, contains a translation of the speech delivered by the President of Mexico at the opening of Congress. The following paragraphs are of interest here:

"With regard to the campaign of Texas, I can only say, that it is the first duty of the government and of the Mexicans and that it would be acquiring myself but poorly of my functions not to employ all my power and all my means, in order to surmount those obstacles which have hitherto delayed me: I rely moreover on the efficient aid and co-operation of the legislature.

"I regret to announce to you, that the government of the United States has not duly appreciated the conduct of the republic in sustaining with the dignity rights of the nation; in acknowledging with the utmost candor the justness of some of the claims, and denying with the same frankness that of many others, as founded neither on public right nor internal law.

"Our claims have met with no satisfaction on the part of the cabinet; and I will not look upon that harmony which should exist between the two people for their mutual prosperity, as perfectly re-established, until I obtain the proofs, by a frank and friendly conduct by the religious observance of treaties, and by a due regard to the principles and relations of national proximity.

"Let us hope that this confidence will be speedily reproduced, and the government will not do anything to prevent a rupture which would be fatal with fatal consequences to the two most powerful states in America.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

We late last evening, through the attention of Capt. Adams, of the John McLean, received the following letter from a correspondent at Gareys Ferry, and the subjoined slip from the editors of the Jacksonville Courier, (Messrs. Weir and Richardson.)

CORLISSVILLE, E. F.

February 19, 1838.

To the editor of the Georgian.

Dear Sir: A letter was received at this place last evening, from an officer of the army at Indian River, stating that there was a report there that Gen. Jesup had captured three or four hundred Indians, men, women and children. The officer writes that the report is very indefinite, therefore he will not vouch for the truth of it. The whole country where Gen. Jesup is operating, is under water, frequently catching the men up to their breasts.—General J. is now near Juniper inlet.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 20,

Courier Office, Tuesday, 2 o'clock A. M.

By the arrival of the steamer Jon McLean, Capt. Adams, from Black Creek, we learn that an officer from St. Augustine, to another at Black Creek, says, that an express had arrived from the army, which it is rumoured that Gen. Jesup had captured Five Hundred Indians.

It is also said that a treaty has been made with the Indians, and Lieut. Leonard has departed for Washington, from Indian river, in order (it is supposed) to ratify the treaty.

(From the Republican of yesterday.) Our correspondent in Florida writes from Clarksville under date of the 14th inst., thus:—Last evening's express from Tampa, brought us information that 21 Indians and 103 negroes had come in lately at that post. It is also said that a considerable body of Indians are on an Island southwardly, and are hemmed in by some of our troops.

Report says that Gen. Nelson has killed 13 Indians and taken 19 prisoners."

MOBILE, Feb. 24.

REMARKS.—There has been some little improvement in Groceries since our last, and a tolerable fair business in dry goods. The stock of groceries is considerably reduced, and the moderate supplies have had a tendency to improve prices in various articles.

But the business of commission houses has fallen off materially.

CORRIOS continues to arrive freely, and the stock which is now very heavy, is daily increasing. A very material falling off in sales has taken place the past week, and a decline of at least one half cent has taken place. This may in a manner be attributed to the scarcity of vessels, and advance of freights, &c. The sales up to last evening, according to the report of the board of brokers, has been about 8,000, at prices varying from 6c to 113-4c. The receipts of the week are 16,498 bales; exports 9007 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Good and fine 11 1/4 a 11 3/4.
Good fair 10 3/4 a 11.
Fair 9 3/4 a 10.
Middling 8 1/2 a 9.
Interior and Ordinary 6 a 7 1/2.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.

Pork in bulk, 4 3/4; Lard, 5 1/2; Flour, from wagons, \$5 06 & 5 12. A sale of 650 bbls was made yesterday from store at 5 09. Small lots from store.

Wheat, 28 a 28 1/2c. Hams 8c. Specie bought at 5, and sold at 6 1/2 per cent. premium. Gold is sold at a premium of 8 per cent.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.

CORRIOS.—We have nothing new to report of our own market. There is a ready demand at 8 1/2 cents for fair, and 8 1/2 for choice lots.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 15, 1838.

In Grant's "Sir, in your paper, of the 8th Inst., I am solicited under the signature of many friends to permit my name to be run as a candidate for a seat in the senatorial branch of the legislature of Alabama."

I am very respectfully,
Your ob't servt.
J. R. CLARK.
March 13, 1838.

We surrendered a considerable portion of our time this week to a detail of the circumstances attending a late duel between two of the members of Congress. Messrs. Cuyler, of Maine, and Graves, of Ky. were the subjects of this tragedy; we feel no disposition to comment, knowing that our readers, when the facts laid before them will form their own opinions, as the honor or dishonor attached to the conduct of different individuals concerned. The frequent use of the word friend, as connected with the preliminary transactions of such a scene, has struck us as a terrible mockery and perversion of language.

Senate.—The Sub-treasury Bill is still under consideration. The debate was opened by Mr. Clay of New York its author. His speech was one of the most triumphant character. He shewed the correctness of the principle of sending the treasury department of the United States in all its fiscal operations from Banks, and placing testimony on record, in a frank and comfortable manner. Mr. Calhoun also, made upon the same bill his master effort. His argument is spoken of as one which passed far beyond the expectations of his most enthusiastic admirers. We are proud to see the power of this great man's mind directed for one time in his life to the aid of the people in this struggle against Federalism. He was answered by Mr. Clay of Ky. whom it is said "played his part as he would have done a broken hand at best." Bold and audacious as some of the speeches were, they were in perfect character with the Kentucky Senator. The Senate was afterward occupied by Mr. Buchanan, who laid before that body instructions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing him not to vote for the Bill at the present session of Congress; at the same time the Legislature expresses its satisfaction with Mr. Underwood of Kentucky and Mr. Williams of Tennessee. Such are the facts, and they require no comment.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The bill which passed the Senate granting to actual settlers on public land the right of pre-emption has been taken up in the house and passed a second reading. The bill is now in order for amendment, and when reached, will, no doubt, occupy the talents and time of the House for many days. It is confidently believed by the friends of the administration, that the passage of the bill is rendered every day more certain. It may be so amended by its friends as to apply itself more beneficially to the settlers, at least that very worthy class who occupy the country lately ceded by the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

The neutrality Bill is now the engrossing subject in the House of Representatives. What the provisions of the bill are, we do not pretend to know, having seen no copy. It, doubtless, relates particularly to the Canadian difficulty, and upon its failure, it is said, hangs a war with Great Britain—an occurrence which, if possible, should be averted.

We call the attention of our readers to an article from the Wetumpka Argus, in relation to the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road, written by one of the Stockholders. If that subject had not been so frequently adverted to and brought to the mind of the people by us, we should again endeavor to impress its importance upon the citizens of this county. No work promises more beneficially to prostrate the barriers to our market—none proposes to open so perfect a channel of communication between this section of the State and the Mobile Bay, and none is more certain to attain the end at which it aims. But without aid from this and the adjoining counties, it must be the work of years, when the means are amongst us available, and could be used in aid of the stock already subscribed to complete the work in eight months.

The streets and alleys of this place have been very much improved within a few days past, under the new system exempting the citizens of Town from working roads in the country. The overseers of the different sections of the Town are certainly entitled to much credit for their praiseworthy exertions; and although as a matter of course some portion of the labor will be injuriously bestowed, in the first experiments, yet we hope the "wavy edge," will not wear off while there is a single obstruction remaining in the streets, or any thing calculated to injure the health of the place, which heretofore if it has not been unequalled, we are certain it has been unsurpassed by that of any other place containing the same number of inhabitants in the United States.

It is stated that a letter has been received at New York, from the house of Thomas Wilson & Co. at Liverpool, giving the intelligence that the Bank of England, having a large supply of gold (\$50,000,000) than he deems it necessary to keep, has entered into negotiations, with the New York Banks, to enable them to resume specific payments, by advancing them what-

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

In 1818, there were but three vessels on Lake Erie. At this time the amount of tonnage on this lake is estimated at one-fourth that of the port of Philadelphia. In 1811, the first steamboat was built on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At present the number is 638, besides 6000 flat and keel boats.

The LEAGUE OF WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

A statement of the Houses of Representatives, on the motion to lay the question of reception, memorials, &c., on the table.

Character and number of the representation in Congress from the non-slaveholding states.

Adm'r. Oppo.

Maine,	6	2
N. Hampshire,	5	0
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode Island,	0	2
Connecticut,	6	0
Vermont,	1	4
New York,	30	10
New Jersey,	0	6
Pennsylvania,	17	11
Delaware,	0	1
Ohio,	8	11
Indiana,	1	9
Illinois,	1	1
Michigan,	1	8

78 65

By the above it will be seen that there are in the House 78 friends of the administration, from the free states, and 65 northern whigs. Now how did they vote on this question of agitation? The following table will show, (the reader will observe that those who voted in the affirmative supported the proposition to silence the whole discussion, while those who voted in the negative, voted to open the question for agitation.)

Administration. Opposition.

Adm'r.	Oppos.	Ayes.	Noes.	Ayes.	Noes.
Maine,	2	2	0	2	0
N. Hampshire,	5	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	1	0	11	0
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut,	4	3	0	0	0
Vermont,	0	1	0	4	0
New York,	22	2	0	10	0
New Jersey,	0	0	0	6	0
Pennsylvania,	13	0	0	11	0
Delaware,	0	0	0	1	0
Ohio,	5	0	0	11	0
Indiana,	1	0	0	6	0
Illinois,	1	0	0	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	0	0	0

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These are the facts; and it is left to the judgment of the country to say whether they need comments in order to a full understanding of them. Here are 62 members of what is called the democratic republican party, in the non-slaveholding states, and 63 of what is called the whig party—and the question is whether a resolution proposed by a general meeting of the southern members on the subject of slavery shall be, in effect, rescinded or not. This, then, is a that question; and any one who will look at the vote, will be at no loss to distinguish friends from enemies. Not a solitary northern whig voted in our favor; while, on the part of their opponents, but nine of the whole number voted against us. And further—every representative from the slaveholding states voted in support of the resolution but two; and these two were whigs, with Mr. Underwood of Kentucky and Mr. Williams of Tennessee. Such are the facts, and they require no comment.

We are not called upon to say that the resolution of Mr. Patten, as proposed by the southern delegation, was wise or prudent. This may be or may not be. We know that it was recommended in the meeting only a temporary expedient to arrest discussion, until by consultation, more studied and decisive measures of security could be devised. We quote the facts merely to show that those who profess to be anxious to avoid agitation—and who most liberal in the denunciation of the conduct of others, are the very men who are voting to keep the question open, that agitation may ensue. And why? The future will answer.—We are most firmly persuaded that the infatuated spirit of President making is at the bottom of the business. We shall see—and we do now solemnly warn the country against the consequences.

Charleston Mercury.

From the Wetumpka Argus.
WETUMPKA, MARCH 1st, 1838.

Mr. Simpson:

Sir—In a late number of the Argus, I observe you ask for information about our rail road. I am glad to find that the public are getting anxious about this important enterprise, especially that portion on the east side of the Coosa river. If either sir, you know, that West Wetumpka has had to support this project alone, and has not only had to do it without the aid of his sister, but to withstand opposition, and even ridicule, from some who should from the high station they occupy, have known and done better. But let it all pass as the idle disputes of children; yes, let it be imputed to a mistaken policy as to the true interests of Wetumpka. As you are yourself a stockholder, and have ever given to our project your ready support, I am pleased to give the information you ask.

First, as it regards the financial concerns of the Company, all I have to say is, we have sold a little over \$350,000 worth of stock, under the last summer's arrangement. And I will challenge a comparison of the solid wealth of these stockholders, with any other new company got up in the south; yes sir, the names on our list many of them are the "bone and sinew" of Autauga, a county of great wealth, as well as of Talladega and Benton. We have also from Georgia, some of the real rail road blood, if I can thus express it. Our prospects are at least good too, to get aid from some important corporations. But as nothing is actually done I will forbear. I will merely hint that some two or three distinguished merchants have agreed to aid us in the arrangements, and I have no doubt in their success. We have called for 3 percent—many of our stockholders here have paid up, others have given their notes to the company, payable in bank for 10 per cent, 1st of June, and 10 per cent, more the 1st of Jan. 1839. We are like many other companies sir, however we are very poor, and if ever we are to get help now is the time, for should we have to pay up a large portion of our subscription before the others come in, we will now let them know that we shall keep business in our own hands; we are able to take up all but it would require too much of our capital. But if others will not help we are determined to build the road.

The present month we shall have the first 4 miles ready for the timbers. A word sir to all the Wetumpkas. You see what Columbus Georgia is doing. She intends to connect with the Tennessee Rail Road on the Coosa. Now I say let our road fall and the whole trade above Coosa County will go up the river and down to Columbus before they will tug through the mud and over the mountains to Wetumpka. Build this road and all the efforts of every town East for West will fail as we shall have water transportation superior to any of these works.

One more word, our good friends in East Tennessee set out with the Hiwassee road expressly to meet us. They are coming to our river. Yes, they are now at work on 40 miles of their road and their State Legislature has loaned them 650 thousand dollars. 18 months and if we will complete our work I have no doubt we may start, at early breakfast from Wetumpka, take dinner at Fort Williams, get supper and

ring at Rome in Georgia, eat our dinner at Athens in Tennessee and sup in Knoxville. Who that had any pride or patriotism would not help accomplish such noble purposes. And where can a better investment be made? Let me say to all Wetumpka come to the book.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Cotton market remains without alteration; 71-2 cents appears to be the price at which it is going in this market. The following is the latest foreign account which has reached us:

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

An arrival at New Orleans furnishes Liverpool dates to the 8th of January, and London to the 6th. The lateness of the hour (says the New Orleans Merchant) will only allow of our giving the state of the Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Jan. 8. There was a good business done in Cotton on Saturday, which has continued to day, at full prices on the quotations of Friday. The sales on Saturday were 2500 bales, and to-day 4000. Prices—New Orleans, 7d a 9d—Alabama, Mobile, 6 1/4 a 8."

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PROVERBS.

I. If a man cheat thee once, shame on him; if he cheats thee twice, shame on thee.

II. If a man deceives thee, trust him not again. If he insults thee, go away from him; and if he strikes thee, thrash him like blazes!

III. If you have lost your credit be industrious and honest, and you gain it.

IV. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest, and frugal, and you will acquire more.

V. If you are persecuted regard it not, but beware of prosecution.

VI. If people tell lies on thee, regard them not; but have a care to thy actions, lest they tell the truth on thee.

VII. If thou art poor be honest, and if thou art rich be charitable.

VIII. If you are a drunkard, quit your drunken habits,—if you are a sober man remain such.

IX. If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not—get one immediately.

X. If you are afraid of witches, subscribe to this paper, and they shall not harm thee,—provided, however, you p-p-pay-i-i-in—a-a-ad-vance.

FROM THE GLOBE.

PATRICK HENRY—No. 1.

It seems to me, Messrs. Editors, that the true question at issue relative to the public money is not presented to the people with sufficient clearness to enable them to act understandingly. The question is not whether banks or responsible public officers shall KEEP the public money. The banks do not want it to keep; they want it to use. They do not want it to keep for the use of the Government, but to lend onto their officers and customers on interest. They do not want it to keep for the Government, but to use for their own profit. They want it to lend, and their customers want it to borrow. This is the sum and substance of the Federal and Conservative doctrine.

The Administration, on the contrary, want it KEPT for public purposes exclusively. They do not want it used for private purposes. They do not think the people ought to be taxed to raise money for the use of the banks and their customers. They think every dollar raised from the people should be kept for the use of the Government only; and if it be not wanted for such uses, that it should not be taken out of the pockets of the people at all. Why should the people pay money in taxes and duties merely that it may be lent out by the banks for their own profit, and the accommodation of their customers? Ought their property be taken from them, not for public uses, but for the use of banks, merchants, and speculators? The Administration thinks not.

The whole struggle of Federalist and conservatives is TO GET THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USES. The struggle of the Republican party is TO KEEP THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC USES. This is the true question. All the rest is mere circumstance and detail.

Now what is the great objection of the Federalist and Conservatives to an Independent Treasury kept by the public officers? It is that those officers may apply the money to private uses. They may use it themselves, or lend it out to their friends. And for what other purpose do those very gentlemen want the money put into the banks? Is it not entirely that the banks may use it, or lend it to their customers? They are the advocates of using the public money for private purposes; and if the result they fear from the Independent Treasury should actually happen, it would be but the consummation of their great object; for it can make little difference whether they borrow the public money from public officers or from banks. Is it not strange that they consider the beauty of their system—the only feature which renders it lovely and acceptable—so utterly deformed, revolting and wicked, when transferred to their customers? They are the advocates of using the public money for private purposes; and if the result they fear from the Independent Treasury should actually happen, it would be but the consummation of their great object; for it can make little difference whether they borrow the public money from public officers or from banks.

This would engrave the most beautiful feature of the bank deposit system, that only which renders it lovely in the eyes of Federalists and Conservatives, upon the Independent Treasury system. Yet, wonderful to relate, the fear that the keepers of the Independent Treasury may do this very thing, in violation of the law, their bonds and their oaths,

causes these gentlemen to startle with horror!!

"Strange that there should such difference be."

"Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

It is this feature which the Republican party reject in their own system; and it is to keep clear of it that they repudiate the Federal system. They wish the public money KEPT for public uses; the Federalists wish it LENT OUT for private uses.

PATRICK HENRY.

An Immense meeting of the citizens of Niagara county, New York recently petitioned Congress in a spirited memorial, to take some efficient steps against those who were engaged in the destruction of the Steamboat Caroline. Among others the meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the excuse offered by the authorities of Upper Canada for the burning of the Caroline and the murder of our citizens, is a subterfuge, weak and contemptible as the act was base and base; and that any course taken by authorities to palliate the outrage, or put off that satisfaction which our national honor demands, will meet with a severe rebuke from the people; that we are in favor of coolness and moderation, but promptness and decision. The blood of our murdered citizens call aloud for redress.

Resolved, That if eighty armed men,

awaiting the signal of spies employed for the

purposes of giving information where

their victims were sleeping, attacking thirty

men unarmed, in their sleep,—and massacring

them indiscriminately, disregarding

their cries for mercy, is a "gallant affair,"

X

gasp he was a corpse. The medical gentleman who examined his body on its return, tells me the ball struck him in technical terms, in the left iliac region, and passed through the right lumbar region completely severing the aorta, or main artery of the heart.

I have thus given you what particulars I have gathered of this lamentable occurrence, and whilst I consider them as apparently true, yet I think public opinion on this matter ought to be suspended, till a proper account of it is given, as it ought to be, by those who took a part in it.

It is indeed a sad affair. Only two evenings since the person who has fallen in a premature grave, was one of the gayest of the gay at the birth-night ball; and there also, and apparently on good terms with Mr. Cilley, was the other actor in this tragedy. What makes it more distressing is, that it arose from nothing which general arms man against his fellow man. A mere punctilio has arrayed against each other, two persons having no real cause for such a tragical meeting, and has involved two families in misery. The fact also that the actors in it are members of Congress, makes it still more to be regretted.

Mr. Cilley has left a wife and two children. There are doubts whether he will be buried as members generally are; and in my opinion, the funeral should be a private one. It is rumored that some steps will be taken in relation to the whole affair, by the House on Monday. There is great excitement about it among the members.

Sunday Evening, Feb. 25.
TIE BURIAL.
Washington Feb. 28.

I have kept this open till this evening, in order to have all the particulars of the duel, but I have nothing more. I understand reports of Wise and Duncan having had a shot at each other, were prevalent in Baltimore last night. These are all groundless—entirely so.

Correspondence of the Whig.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Cilley, have formed the only subject of interest since I wrote you on Monday night. The last offices of respect were performed yesterday by the members of the two houses of Congress, the President of the United States, Heads of the Departments, and nearly all the officers of the General Government. The funeral solemnities took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The corps of Mr. C. was taken from his late lodgings and removed to the Hall at 11, A. M. At ten and earlier, the galleries, lobbies, &c. were crowded to overflowing—A thousand persons, at least, were present besides the officers of the General Government, and hundreds sought an admittance who could find none. The ceremonies were most solemn and imposing, and although such an immense multitude were present, voluntary silence reigned throughout the Hall. A committee of arrangements consisting of half a dozen members, with broad white scarfs hung across the left shoulder, conducted the corpse into the House. The Senators and Representatives from Maine, and the friends of the deceased followed in deep mourning. The Speaker then called the house to order. The chaplain of the Senate followed, and after reading some appropriate texts of scripture, offered up a prayer preceding the funeral discourse which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reese, the chaplain of the House. In the prayer and in the Sermon, the two chaplains did not hesitate to censure the practice of duelling, in the strongest terms, as against the laws of God and man. The chaplain of the House exhorted those before him, including the President and Vice President of the U. S., Heads of the Departments, Senators, and Representatives, by their love of country, their hope of happiness here and hereafter, by their respect for religion—by their tender sympathies for the widow and orphan, not in any way to countenance a practice which had grown out of barbarism; a practice carried out in modern times by the most inhuman passions, and encouraged and sanctioned in the worst state of society.

The effect of these remarks, with some others applicable to the present case, to the children made orphans and to the husband and father who had been hurried into eternity in the morning of his days, full of hope and promise, to the deep affliction which must reign over all the parties engaged in the contest as principal—as seconds, and lookers-on seemed to leave a deep impression upon the mind of every listener, and for a time tears were seen to flow like water from many of those present.

The discourse concluded, the corpse was borne from the Hall of the rotunda, to the front of the Capitol. The committee of arrangements (consisting of Mr. Evans of Me., Mr. Atherton of N. H., Mr. Conner of N. C., Mr. Whitley of Ohio, Mr. Coles of Va., Mr. Johnson of La., and Mr. Fillmore of N. Y.) preceded the hearse, accompanied by the Pall Bearers—Messrs. Thomas of Md., Williams of N. H., Ogle of Penn., Campbell of S. C., White of Ind., and Martin of Ala., and the officers of the House and Senate upon horseback. The friends of the deceased followed, accompanied by the colleagues of Mr. Cilley, of both houses, following in a body. Then came the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, all the members of both houses, wearing caps upon the left arm; the officers of the General Government, heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and President and Vice President of the United States. The procession ended with citizens and strangers. One hundred and twenty-five carriages followed the body to the public burying ground, filled with not less than six hundred citizens, the drivers all being in mourning. The procession was, indeed, most solemn and imposing. As far as the eye could reach in two extremes, the procession might be seen passing by, carriage after carriage and company after company. The flags floated at half mast over the two wings of the Capitol during the day, and all that two Houses of Congress could do to give effect and solemnity to that day, and to the occasion, was done. The last honors of interment, with perhaps a single exception, were performed with all the solemn parade, attention and rites of the burial, that would have attended the death and interment of the highest and most exemplary officer of the land. The one exception to which I allude is the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and the Associate Judges refused to attend upon the ground that Mr. Cilley fell in a duel. In answer to the Committee of Arrangements to participate in the funeral solemnities, they gave this as their answer—an answer which they embodied in the form of a resolution to give it more weight and effect. As the guardians of the law they held themselves bound to disown and to disapprove all resort to the laws of honor, and to weapons of death, for the settlement of personal contests.

Wednesday Evening.

The duel not over!—As soon as the Journal of the proceedings was read in the House this morning, Mr. Fairfield, one of the members from Maine, offered two resolutions—the one asking for the appointment of a select committee of seven members to investigate the causes of the death of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, (and to report to the House,) and the other authorizing the commit-

tee to sit during the session of the House and to send for persons and papers. The resolutions created much excitement in the House at the time they were presented, and an immediate proposition was submitted to postpone the subject for one week from this day upon the ground that there was too much feeling and excitement in the House, growing out of the duel for dispassionate action.

Mr. Bell made the motion and enforced it zealously, and expressed the hope that the members would not so soon discuss a matter of this character. "Let us," said he, "be calm before we act." The question of postponement, after a long discussion was lost by a majority of 30 or 40 votes. An attempt was made to lay the subject on the table and lost, 25 to 75. The previous question was then moved upon the resolution and carried—113 in favor, and the resolutions were then adopted, is, that it arose from nothing which general arms man against his fellow man. A mere punctilio has arrayed against each other, two persons having no real cause for such a tragical meeting, and has involved two families in misery. The fact also that the actors in it are members of Congress, makes it still more to be regretted.

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STATEMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
February 26, 1838.

The following is a statement of the facts of the duel between the Honorable William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and the Honorable Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, as agreed upon by George W. Jones and Henry A. Wise, the seconds of the parties, committed to writing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. February 25th, and 12 o'clock, M. this day.

The seconds propose, first, to state the correspondence which occurred before the challenge and which was communicated through others than themselves; neither second having borne any paper message, verbal or written, to or from either of the principals until Mr. Wise bore the challenge and Mr. Jones bore the acceptance. This correspondence, as it has been placed in the hands of the seconds, is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21, 1838.

In the interview which I had with you this morning, when you declined receiving from me the note of Col. J. W. Webb, asking whether you were correctly reported in the Globe in what you are there represented to have said of him in this House upon the 12th instant, I want you to please say whether you did not remark, in substance, that in declining to receive the note, you hoped I would not consider it in any respect disrespectful to me, and that the ground on which you rested your declining to receive the note was distinctly this: That you could not consent to get yourself into personal difficulties with conductors of public journals, for what you might think proper to say in debate upon this floor, in discharge of your duties as a representative of the people; and that you did not rest your objection, in our interview, upon any personal objections to Col. Webb as a gentleman. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 21, 1838.

The note which you just placed in my hands has been received. In reply, I have to state that in your interview with me this morning, which you proposed to deliver a communication from Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I declined to receive it, because I chose to be

drawn into no controversy with him. I neither affirmed or denied any thing in regard to this character; but when you remarked that this course on my part might place you in an unpleasant situation, I stated to you, and now repeat, that I intended by the refusal no disrespect to you.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

JONAH CILLEY.

Hon. W. GRAVES.

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 22, 1838.

SIR: Your note of yesterday in reply to mine of that date is inexplicit, unsatisfactory and insufficient; among other things in this, in your declining to receive Col. Webb's communication, it does not disclaim any exception to him personally as a gentleman. I have, therefore, to inquire whether you declined to receive his communication, on the ground of any personal exception to him as a gentleman or man of honor? A categorical answer is expected. Very respectfully,

WM. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. CILLEY.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

February 22, 1838.

SIR: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I regret that mine of yesterday was not satisfactory to you, but I cannot admit the right on your part to propound the question to which you ask a categorical answer, and therefore decline any further response to it. Very respectfully,

JONAH CILLEY.

Hon. J. W. GRAVES.

Here follows the first paper borne by Mr. Wise.

Washington City Feb. 23, 1838.

As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as by your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion.

Your obedient servant,

W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. Cilley.

Mr. Wise states that he presented the foregoing challenge to Mr. Cilley, in the parlor at Mr. Birth's boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, M. on Friday the 23d instant.

In addition to the foregoing correspondence, the seconds propose to relate only such facts and circumstances as occurred in their joint knowledge, after their own participation in the melancholy affair.

On the evening of the 23d instant, about the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Jones, the second of Mr. Cilley, delivered to Mr. Graves, in the room of Mr. Wise, and in his presence, the following note, which was the first paper borne by Mr. Jones:

Immediately upon the presentation of the challenge, Mr. Graves retired, leaving Mr. Jones with Mr. Wise, who submitted to Mr. Wise the following proposition for the arrangement of the meeting to wit:

Washington Feb. 23, 1838.

Hon. W. J. Graves:

Your note of this morning has been received.

My friend Gen. Jones, "will make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your ob't serv't."

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Washington Feb. 23, 1838.

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Your

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 15, 1838.

MR. GRANT.—Sir, in your paper of the 8th I am solicited under the signature of many to permit my name to be run as a date for seat in the senatorial branch of the legislature of Alabama.

Mr. Clark.—I should be wanting in candor to my own feelings as well as to the author and those in whose favor he writes, were I not to express my profound respect and grateful acknowledgments for the very flattering manner in which he has been pleased to speak of my humble abilities and noble qualifications for the honorable and responsible duties of a senator.

Mr. Clark.—I can only say at present to him and that portion of my fellow citizens who think favorably of myensions, that should the seat of the member in this district be declared vacant in time for election, I will most cheerfully yield to their citations.

I am very respectfully,
Your ob't servt,
J. R. CLARK.

March 12, 1838.

We surrendered a considerable portion of our col-
lecting late duels between two of the members of Con-
gress. Messrs. Cuyler, of Maine and Graves of Ky.
The subject of this tragedy we feel no disposition
to comment, knowing that our readers, when the facts
are laid before them will form their own opinions, as
the honor or dishonor attached to the conduct of
different individuals concerned. The frequent
use of the word friend, as connected with the pre-
sumed transactions of such a scene, has struck us as a
terrible mockery and perversion of language.

SENATE.—The Sub-treasury Bill is still under consideration. The debate was opened by Mr. Clay of New York its author. His speech was one of the most triumphant character. He shewed, in the course of his argument, the correctness of the principle of sending the treasury department of the United States, and all its fiscal operations from Banks, and placing it on a basis of independent and con-
solable. Mr. Calhoun also, made upon the same bill a master effort. His argument is spoken of as one which passed far beyond the expectations of his most enthusiastic admirers. We are proud to see the power of this great man's mind directed for one time in his career, to the aid of the people in this struggle against Federalism. He was answered by Mr. Clay of Ky., whom it is said "played his part as he would have done a broken hand at best." Bold and audacious as ever, threatening and bluffing off &c. all of which in perfect character with the Kentucky Senator. The Senate was afterwards occupied by Mr. Buchanan, who laid before that body instructions from the legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing him not to vote for the Bill at the present session of Congress; at the same time the Legislature expresses its satisfaction with Mr. Clay's conduct in the Senate, and they re-
quest him to remain there.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The bill which passed the Senate, granting to actual settlers on public land the right of pre-emption has been taken up in the house and passed to a second reading. The bill is now in order for amendment, and when reached, will no doubt occupy the talents and time of the House for many days. It is confidently believed by the friends of the administration, that the passage of the bill is rendered every day more certain. It may be so amended by its friends as to apply itself more beneficially to the settlers, at least that very worthy class who occupy the country lately ceded by the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

The neutrality Bill is now the engrossing subject in the House of Representatives. What the provisions of the bill are, we do not pretend to know, having seen no copy. It, doubtless, relates particularly to the Canadian difficulty, and upon its failure, it is said, hangs a war with Great Britain—an occurrence which, if possible, should be averted.

We call the attention of our readers to an article from the Wetumpka Argus, in relation to the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road, written by one of the Stockholders. If that subject had not been so frequently adverted to and brought to the mind of the people by us, we should again endeavor to impress its importance upon the citizens of this county. No work promises more beneficially to prostrate the barriers to our market—none proposes to open so perfect a channel of communication between this section of the State and the Mobile Bay, and none is more certain to attain the end at which it aims. But without aid from this and the adjoining counties, it must be the work of years, when the means are amongst us available, and could be used in aid of the stock already subscribed to complete the work in eight months.

The streets and alleys of this place have been very much improved within a few days past, under the new system exempting the citizens of Town from working roads in the country. The overseers of the different sections of the Town are certainly entitled to much credit for their praiseworthy exertions; and although a matter of course some portion of the labor will be injudiciously bestowed, in the first experiments, yet we hope the "wavy edge," will not wear off while there is a single obstruction remaining in the streets, or any thing calculated to injure the health of the place, which heretofore if it has not been unequalled, we are certain it has been unsurpassed by that of any other place containing the same number of inhabitants in the United States.

It is stated that a letter has been received at New York, from the house of Thomas Wilson & Co. at Liverpool, giving the intelligence that the Bank of England, having a large supply of gold (\$50,000,000) than is necessary to keep, has entered into negotiations with the New York Banks, to enable them to resume specie payments by advancing them what

In 1813 there were but three vessels on Lake Erie. At this time the amount of tonnage on this lake is estimated at one-fourth that of the port of Philadelphia. In 1811, the first steamboat was built on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At present the number is 638, besides 6000 flat and keel boats.

In 1800 the population of the new States and Territories created out of the public domain was 60,000, in 1830 it was about 2,300,000.

THE LEAGUE OF WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

A statement of the vote of the House of Representatives on the motion to lay the question of reception memorials, &c. on the table.

Character and number of the representation in Congress from the non-slaveholding states.

Adm'r Oppo.

Maine,	6	12
N. Hampshire,	5	0
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode Island,	0	2
Connecticut,	6	0
Vermont,	1	4
New York,	30	10
New Jersey,	0	6
Pennsylvania,	17	11
Delaware,	0	1
Ohio,	8	11
Indiana,	1	9
Illinois,	1	1
Michigan,	1	8

Total 78 63

By the above it will be seen that there are in the House 78 friends of the administration, from the free states, and 65 northern whigs. Now how did they vote on this question of agitation? The following table will show, (the reader will observe that those who voted in the affirmative supported the proposition to silence the whole discussion, while those who voted in the negative, voted to open the question for agitation.)

Administration. *Opposition.*

<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>	<i>Ayes.</i>	<i>Noes.</i>
Maine,	2	2	0
N. Hampshire,	5	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	1	0
Rhode Island,	0	0	11
Connecticut,	4	3	0
Vermont,	0	1	0
New York,	22	2	0
New Jersey,	0	0	6
Pennsylvania,	13	0	11
Delaware,	0	0	1
Ohio,	5	0	11
Indiana,	1	0	0
Illinois,	1	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	0

Total 53 9

These are the facts; and it is left to the judgment of the country to say whether they need comments in order to a full understanding of them. Here are 62 members of what is called the democratic republican party, in the non-slaveholding states, and 63 of what is called the whig party—and the question is whether a resolution proposed by a general meeting of the southern members on the subject of slavery shall be in effect, rescinded or not. This, then, is a question; and any one who will look at the vote will be at no loss to distinguish friends from enemies. Not a solitary northern whig voted in our favor; while, on the part of their opponents, but nine of the whole number voted against us. And further—every representative from the slaveholding states voted in support of this resolution but two; and these two were whigs—viz. with Mr. Pendleton of Kentucky, and Mr. Will-

son of South Carolina, and they require no comment.

We are not called upon to say that the resolution of Mr. Patten, as proposed by the southern delegation, was wise or prudent. This may be or may not be. We know that it was recommended in the meeting only as a temporary expedient to arrest discussion, until, by consultation, more studied and decisive measures of security could be devised. We quote the facts merely to show that those who profess to be anxious to avoid agitation—and who most liberally denounce the conduct of others, are the very men who are voting to keep the question open, that agitation may ensue. And why? The future will answer. We are most firmly persuaded that the infatuated spirit of President making is at the bottom of the business. We shall see—and we do now solemnly warn the country against the consequences.

Charleston Mercury.

From the Wetumpka Argus.

WETUMPKA, MARCH 1st, 1838.

Mr. Simpson:

Sir.—In a late number of the Argus, I observe you ask for information about our rail road. I am glad to find that the public are getting anxious about this important enterprise, especially, that portion on the east side of the Coosa river. Hitherto, sir, you know, that West Wetumpka has had to support this project alone, and has not only had to do it without the aid of his sister, but to withstand opposition, and even ridicule, from some who should from the high station they occupy, have known and done better. But let this fall pass as the idle disputes of children; yes, let it be imputed to a mistaken policy, to the true interest of Wetumpka. As you are yourself a stockholder, and have ever given to our project your ready support, I am pleased to give the information you ask.

First, as it regards the financial concerns of the Company, all I have to say, is, we have sold a little over \$35,000 worth of stock, under the last summer's arrangement. And I will challenge a comparison of the solid wealth of these stockholders, with any other new company got up in the south; yes sir, the names on our list many of them are the "bone and sinew" of Autauga, a county of "great wealth," as well as of Talladega and Benton. We have also from Georgia, some of the real rail road blood, if I can thus express it.

Our prospects is at least good too, to get aid from some important corporations. But as nothing is actually done I will forbear. I will merely hint that some two or three distinguished merchants have agreed to aid us in the arrangements, and I have no doubt of their success. We have called for 5 per cent.

—many of our stockholders here have paid up, others have given their notes to the company, payable in bank for 10 per cent. 1st of June, and 10 per cent. more the 1st of Jan. 1839. We are like many other companies sir; however we are very poor, and if ever we are to get help now is the time, for should we have to pay up a large portion of our subscription before the others come in, we will now let them know that we shall keep business in our own hands; we are able to take up all but it would require too much of our capital. But if others will not help we are determined to build the road.

The present month we shall have the first 4 miles ready for the timbers. A word sir to all the Wetumpkas. You see what Columbus Georgia is doing. She intends to connect with the Tennessee Rail Road on the Coosa. Now let our road fall and the whole trade above Coosa County will go up the river and down to Columbus before they will tug through the mud and over the mountains to Wetumpka. Build this road and all the efforts of every town East for West will fail, as we shall have water transportation superior to any of these works.

One more word, our good friends in East Tennessee set out with the Hiwassee road expressly to meet us. They are coming to our river. Yes, they are now at work on 40 miles of their road and their State Legislature has loaned them 650 thousand dollars. 18 months and if we will complete our work I have no doubt we may start, at early breakfast from Wetumpka, take dinner at Fort Williams, get supper and

ring at Rome in Georgia, eat our dinner at Athens in Tennessee and sup in Knoxville. Who that had any pride or patriotism would not help accomplish such noble purposes. And where can a better investment be made? Let me say to all Wetumpka come to the book.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Cotton market remains without alteration; 7-1/2 cents appears to be the price at which it is going in this market. The following is the latest foreign account which has reached us:

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

An arrival at N. Orleans furnishes Liverpool dates to the 8th of January, and London to the 6th. The lateness of the hour (says the New Orleans Merchant) will only allow of our giving the state of the Market."

Liverpool Cotton Market—Jan. 8. There was

good business done in Cotton on Saturday; which

has continued to day, at full, prices on the quotations of Friday. The sales on Saturday were

2500 bales, and to-day 4000. Prices—New Orleans, 7d a bd—Alabama, Mobile, 6d 1/4 a bd.

—PROVERBS.

I. If a man cheat thee once, shame on him; if he cheats thee twice, shame on thee.

II. If a man deceives thee, trust him not again; if he insults thee, go away from him; and if he strikes thee, *thrash him like blazes!*

III. If you have lost your credit be industrious and honest, and you gain it.

IV. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest, and frugal, and you will acquire more.

V. If you are persecuted regard it not, but beware of prosecution.

VI. If people tell lies on thee, regard them not; but have a care to thy actions, lest they tell the truth on thee.

VII. If thou art poor be honest, and if thou art rich be charitable.

VIII. If you are a drunkard, quit your drunken habits,—if you are a sober man remain such.

IX. If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not—get one immediately.

X. If you are afraid of witches, subscribe to this paper, and they shall not harm thee;—provided, however, you p-p-pay i-i-in—a-ad-vance.

FROM THE GLOBE.

PATRICK HENRY—No. 1.

It seems to me, Messrs. Editors, that the true question at issue relative to the public money is not presented to the people with sufficient clearness to enable them to act understandingly. The question is not whether banks or responsible public officers shall KEEP the public money. The banks do not want it to keep; they want it to use. They do not want it to keep for the use of the Government, but to lend onto their officers and customers. They do not want it to keep for the Government, but to use for their own profit. They want it to lend, and their customers want it to borrow. This is the sum and substance of the Federal and Conservative doctrine.

The administration, on the contrary, want it KEPT for public purposes exclusively. They do not want it used for private purposes. They do not think the people ought to be taxed to raise money for the use of the banks and their customers. They think every dollar raised from the people should be kept for the use of the Government only; and if it be not wanted for such uses, that it should not be taken out of the pockets of the people at all. Why should the people pay money in taxes and duties merely that it may be lent out by the banks for their own profit, and the accommodation of their customers? Ought their property to be taken from them, not for public uses, but for the use of banks, merchants, and speculators? The Administration thinks not.

The whole struggle of Federalist and conservatives is TO GET THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USES. The struggle of the Republican party is TO KEEP THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC USES. This is the true question. All the rest is mere circumstance and detail.

Now what is the great objection of the Federalist and Conservatives to an Independent Treasury kept by the public officers? It is that those officers may apply the money to private uses. They may use it themselves, or lend it out to their friends. And for what other purpose do those very gentlemen want the money put into the banks? Is it not entirely that the banks may use it, or lend it to their customers? They are the advocates of using the public money for private purposes; and if the result they fear from the Independent Treasury should actually happen, it would be but the consummation of their great object; for it can make little difference whether they borrow the public money from public officers or from banks. Is it not strange that they consider the beauty of their system—the only feature which renders it lovely and acceptable—so utterly deformed, revolting and wicked, when transferred to another, though only in apprehension? How is it that the beauty of the Federal system is considered a monstrous abuse in the Republican system? Why, we might have expected some Federalist or Conservative, to be consistent, would move to amend the Independent Treasury bill somewhat as follows, viz:

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said keepers of the public money from using the same, or lending it out for the accommodation of the merchant and others, as the depositors banks have heretofore done." This would engrave the most beautiful feature of the bank deposit system, that only which renders it lovely in the eyes of Federalists and Conservatives, upon the Independent Treasury system. Yet wonderful to relate, the fear that the keepers of the Independent Treasury may do this very thing, in violation of the law, their bonds and their oaths,

causes these gentlemen to startle with horror!!!

"Strange that there should such difference be 'Twix tweedledum and tweedledoe."

It is this feature which the Republican party reject in their own system; and it is to keep clear of it that they repudiate the Federal system. They wish the public money KEPT for public uses; the Federalists wish it LENT OUT for private uses.

PATRICK HENRY.

An Immense meeting of the citizens of Niagara county, New York recently petitioned Congress in a spirited memorial, to take some efficient steps against those who were engaged in the destruction of the Steamboat Caroline. Among others the meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the excuse offered by the

authorities of Upper Canada for the burning

of the Caroline and the murder of our

citizens, is a subterfuge, weak and contemptible as the act

EARLY REPUTATION.

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure will not reach it; but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence.

Young men are not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt as they ought to rise to superior excellence. They have no high commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are feeble, they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished, and therefore, fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence, is of great importance in the formation of good character. The influence of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous, and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the effects on their own character and habits. With these living breathing patrons of excellence before them they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low, unworthy and vicious, and to be inspired with a desire to advance in whatever's praiseworthy and good. It is needless to add, the opposite of all this is the certain consequence of intimacy with persons of bad habits and profligate lives.

Young men are, in general, but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy and respectable, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character, always sinks a young man in the eyes of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequences, others are making their remarks, as they learn what his taste is, what sort of company he prefers; and predict on no doubtful ground, what will be the issue of his own principles and character. There are young men, and those, too, who have no mean opinion of themselves, to be intimate with whom would be as much as one's reputation is worth.

Deaths by Drowning and Freezing on the Missouri.—We derive the following particulars of the loss of four lives on the Missouri, from a respectable gentleman residing in Chariton:—On Tuesday last John McMahon, Jr. and another man named Harris attempted to cross the river in a ferry boat at De Witt, in Carroll county, but were upset by the ice, or by the boat being washed against a snag. They succeeded, however, in getting on the snag, above the water. On the same day, the Rev. Eli Guthrie and Mr. Smith, and Mr. Barnes, attempted to rescue them by going with a skiff, with which they approached very near, when from some cause the skiff was upset. Guthrie and Smith were instantly drowned, while Barnes, by dint of swimming and jumping from one cake of ice to another, succeeded gaining the shore. McMahon perished with cold, on the snag, on Wednesday, but his companion in this awful suffering kept awake by the crowd on either shore until Friday, when exhausted nature so far gave way that he fell asleep and was swept from the snag by the descending ice. He swam down the river, however, for nearly a mile, when becoming pressed upon all sides by the ice, he cried out to the multitude on the shores that he must die—and sank to rise no more. *Fayette Missourian, Dec. 26.*

AN ANECDOTE.—The warlike preparations which have recently met us on every hand have reminded us of an incident that occurred in Detroit during the last war, for which we are indebted to the recollections of a friend then and now resident here. It equates in improbability self-possession the reply of Lannes to Napoleon at the siege of Toulon. Lannes had just finished a despatch at Bonaparte's dictation, leaning on a cannon for a writing desk, when a shot from the English ships striking beside him covered his paper with earth; he coolly observed—"thank ye gentlemen, we shall need no sand this bout." That incident made the fortune of Lannes, as Bonaparte at once placed him on his staff, but we fear our hero still languishes in obscurity.

Within the palisade of a small fort in Detroit on what is now the corner of Woodbridge and Griswold streets, there stood in the war of 1832, a magnificent pear tree, some two feet in diameter and the pride and delight of the citizens. During one of the bombardments from the opposite shore, it was perceived that this tree served as a mark to guide the aim of the enemy's shots, and that it contributed greatly to annoy and weaken the defense. The citizens, all unwilling tho' they were resolved to remove the means of annoyance. A soldier of the name of Miller, and now residing we believe, somewhere in this city, was directed to cut it down. He proceeded cheerfully to his task, plied the axe with vigor, but yet made no rapid progress upon the tough old tree, when a shot from the British battery struck it precisely where he was cutting, and dashed off two thirds of the trunk. Miller paused for a moment, looked up and exclaimed, "Fire away, John Bull, you cut a great deal faster than I can," then quietly proceeded to complete his work.

Anecdotes of Animal Instinct.—In a paper in the June number of *Bibliothèque Universelle Genève* (so ably edited by M. de la Rive, who read several papers at the recent meeting of the British Association) there are some curious anecdotes, tending to prove how near; if not quite, to the power of reasoning the actions of animals approach. Two men, who were about to walk to Vevay, agreed to meet at an appointed place. One of them, who arrived first, fancying he was too late, resolved to push on and overtake his comrade; but his dog showed symptoms of disliking this proceeding. He ran backwards and forwards, lingered behind, and at length totally disappeared, but speedily returned with the walking stick of the second person in his mouth. He had come late, and sat down to wait for his friend; but the sagacity of the animal resorted to this evident means of teaching them their relative positions and bringing them together.—Another dog which they were trying to teach to mount a ladder, got so tired of his lesson that he ran away; but next day he returned alone to the ladder, and applied himself to the task just as if his vanity had been piqued into learning the exercise.

A third dog that had been taught to carry a lantern with him, on winter mornings before daylight, as the latter carried milk to a neighboring farmer, happened one day to be shut up with his master departed. When loosed he ran after and overtook him, perceiving that he had not the lantern, he returned to the house, and causing it to be given to him, again hastened to his accustomed light work. Another belonging to a young student, whose master while bathing, hid himself among some rushes, was hallowed into the water, as if an accident had happened, when, instead of plunging in, he ran lower down the rapid stream, and took his station, watching the river, where it was most likely to bring down the body for rescue. We concluded with one fact more, relating to an animal of which we have been used to consider innocence, rather than wisdom, the characteristic. A pigeon, familiarized to the kitchen, where it was fed and caressed, one day witnessed the killing of a pullet, and it immediately flew away and never returned to the scene of slaughter!—The kitchen death of a chicken is not very unlike the death of a dove, and the warning was lost.

Engle C. H. Feb. 25.

Execution of Read and Evans.—In pursuance of the sentence of the Court, James Read and Thomas Evans were executed on the 9th inst. for Negro-stealing. These unfortunate men were convicted at the last Fall Term upon the clearest testimony, and appealing without success for a new trial, were sentenced at Columbia in December last. They were both strangers among us, and we believe in the State. Read had resided in Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has left a family in N. Jersey. Evans claimed to be last from N. Carolina.

In our last we published the reply of Gov. Butler to the petition of a portion of our citizens in behalf of Read; it is proper to state that a similar effort was made for Evans. No one, we think, ever expected the interposition of the Executive. The proof of guilt was conclusive, and no mitigating circumstances could be presented. But it is natural to expect that in a refined and christian community, the sympathies of individuals would be excited. This was the case in this instance, and while we doubt not that the Governor has done his duty, we know that he fully appreciates the motives which prompted the benevolent efforts of certain of our citizens.

About 1 o'clock the Sheriff, followed by a large crowd, started to the place of execution. We are informed that the prisoners manifested very deep feeling, and that their last moments under the gallows were spent in earnest prayer to God for his mercy.

Post Master Franklin.—In 1754, Benjamin Franklin was Post Master under Government, with their permission to make \$6000 posts continental money if he could, out of the whole Post Office Department in America. The very next year he gave the astounding notice, that the mail which had before run once a fortnight to New England, would start once a week the year round, whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which before had required six weeks. In 1774 it was announced in all papers of the colony, that John Perkins engages to ride post to carry the mail once a week from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and will take along or bring back led horses or any parcel. —When a post rider proposed starting, notice was given of his intention by advertisement; also by the town crier, for several days in advance. In 1790 the number of post offices had increased through the country to seventy-five. *Boston Transcript.*

Atom Riot Cases.—The persons indicted for having participated in the riot at Alton, last November, which resulted in the death of Mr. Lovejoy, were brought up for trial week before last, and after going through with the usual forms, they were severally acquitted.

A soldier in an Irish corps observed to his dapper comrade, that a Corporal was to be drummed out of the regiment. "By my faith, I hope it is the corporal that is so troublesome in our company. Pray, what's his name?" inquired the soldier. "Why, Corporal Punishment, to be sure," replied Pat.

The Auld Gray Mare.—An honest farmer, a few miles from Dumfries, was often found fault with by his wife for staying too late in town on the market nights. At last she set out with him one day herself, and in the evening forced him home rather sooner than he wished. Accordingly they mounted the old gray mare, he on the saddle, and she on the pad, behind him. They rode on till they came to a small brook that crossed the road, when the mare put down her head to drink, and after being satisfied again went on. "Now," said the guidewife, "if you would do like the mare—when she has enough she stops of her own accord and goes on; and cannot you do the same?" "True, goodwife," said he, "but if there was another auld gray mare on the other side of the stand, and the air saying to the other, 'Here's ye and her's tye,' there's no telling when they might part."

A Way to Get Off.—"Pray, madam," said a country Jonathan, in a low tone of voice, at the close of a quitting party, "shall I see you home?" "No," answered the lady sharply. "Perhaps you didn't understand me," said Jonathan aloud.

"I understand you to ask for my company home."

"Not at all," said Jonathan, laughing, "I ask you—how's your marm?"

A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to any body. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it. "If you divulge this loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief and the joy of our neighbors."

We see it stated in a paragraph copied into the Mercury from a New-York paper, that the Governor of South Carolina had been imposed upon by a shrewd artifice practised by one Hollis Parker. The facts are these. The Governor received a letter from

Parker, wearing the appearance of sincerity and veracity, in which he stated with much detail, certain important circumstances connected with the movements of the abolitionists in Massachusetts, as facts, and pointed out the mode in which he could do material service, within the limits of the State, if furnished with funds to the amount of fifty dollars. The Governor, although aware that the thing might be a deception, thought it worth the experiment of so much sum, in a matter of so much consequence. He therefore sent the money, but out of his own pocket, not choosing to risk that of the State upon the uncertainty. Meantime, Parker had been arrested for his swindling practices, and the fifty dollars is now on its way back. *Telescope.*

A man in Kentucky has a pig whose ears are so far from his mouth that he cannot hear himself squeal. His tail is also said to be so crooked that he cannot trot through a barn door.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala., tends his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Dct. William Williamson, for several years, do with pleasure recommend him as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a man well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clk's S. & Abram Meader Inf. Courts Walton co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, Clk's co. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation. DOCT. JOHN M. NEAL. *White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.*

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

CASTINGS,
CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAILROAD.—The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber. D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R.R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

* * * The Jacksonville paper will please publish the above tf. and forward their account to this Office.

B. B. THOMPSON,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a **HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT** in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best the country affords.—His Stables shall be well supplied with provender and attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Peas, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well knowing the great pressure at this time, my bills will be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment.

Sockapato, February 8, 1838.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gillispie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James M. Guest, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

R. E. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator.

Benton County, Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Feb. 15, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

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tone among the students, and gives them additional facilities for becoming thorough in their studies. We are pleased to observe that the Faculty, disregarding the immediate influx of numbers, are seeking first to establish a regular organization, and a wholesome discipline; and to raise the standard of education at the University, and through the State. Every candidate for examination is examined before all the officers on the studies necessary for admission, by the Ordinances of the Board, and in every instance, satisfactory testimonials of character must be produced, especially the certificate of the last teachers under whom the candidate has studied. The inevitable effect of these measures, on the grade of attainment in the University, and the character of the Grammar Schools through the State is easily seen. Let them be but resolutely followed, the requirements at the University will fix the grade of the schools, will do more for their discipline than an iron rod; and the people will find that the best, way in the end, to fill their University, is to render it worthy to be filled.

For the information of the distant public it may be well to state, that the recent Ordinance of the Board of Trustees, limiting the admission of irregular, or partial-course students, is interpreted by the Faculty, to admit only those who are either too far advanced in years, or too limited in pecuniary resources, or too infirm in health, to take the regular course. When admitted, this class of students, so far as health may allow, will be required to take all the English studies of the class or classes for which they had been found qualified; and will be liable to such further exercises, in vacant hours, as may fill up all their time.—*Intelligencer.*

MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in General Assembly convened:

Your petitioners, male and female citizens of the county of Portage, respectfully state—That among the scourges which have heretofore desolated and now are afflicting our common country, no one can be named which bears rivalry with the use of intoxicating liquors.

The history of the world coincides with the observation of every ingenious and philosophic mind, in fully attesting the fact, that their use as a beverage, by persons in health, is ever pernicious, never beneficial, and that with few exceptions, the individual habitually using them soon becomes a drunkard,—and hence ours has, for years, been styled “nation of drunkards.” The use of such liquors, as a beverage, is therefore intemperance,—and he who speaks of their “moderate” or “temperate” use, abuses reason, despises truth, and perverts language.

Without a single redeeming trait, their sole and entire aim is to ruin and destroy the human species. They begin their work by changing man into a brute—continue it, and abandon him only when he ceases to breathe. However viewed, and whenever found, intemperance, in its beginning, its progress, and its end, is every where marked by dissolution and woe. Alcohol, both in name and in truth, is the poison of our species. Chemical analysis, and physiological experiment, have established beyond controversy, that alcohol, received into the stomach, remains unchanged—unassimilated—and as such, travels with the blood through the various arteries, veins, and organs of the system, not a drop, nor as its fit companion, but as a murderous associate—a treacherous highwayman, charged with poison and commissioned to destroy.

In its journey round, it feeds upon the liver—corrodes the lungs—burns the stomach—ruins the appetite—impairs digestion—discourages and vivifies the blood—defiles the breath—crimson the nose—parches the lips—blisters the tongue—scalds the throat—husks the voice—bleats the face—dims the eye—wastes the muscle—palpates the limbs—deranges the nerves—and consumes the heart,—and as though its warrant was not yet fully executed, a detached portion of it aims at the head—breaks through its delicate vessels—crowds out reason—and takes up its poisoning, sacrilegious residence on the brain, and tears not to profane Divinity’s earthly temple. What wonder, then, that the spirit-drinker is a maniac!

But even now its baneful work is hardly begun. Having thus undermined the health, and prepared the system for the ravages of disease, it strikes at the moral and intellectual powers of man. It enfeebles the understanding—impairs the judgment—effaces the memory—extinguishes sensibility—pollutes the imagination—deprives the taste—stupifies conscience—annihilates honour—prostrates self-respect—debasest the social affections—sours the disposition—infames the wicked passions—dethrones the reason—and contaminates the heart,—and thus quenches rational life, and blots out the moral image of Deity’s handiwork. Why, therefore, must not intemperate man become a human fiend? Who is safe where he is.

And yet its march of ruin is onward still! It reaches abroad to others—invades the family and social circles—and spreads we and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor—manhood in its strength—and age in its weakness. It breaks the father’s heart—bereaves the doting mother

—extinguishes natural affection—erases conjugal love—blots out filial attachment—blights parental hope—and brings down mourning in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives, widows—children, orphans—fathers, fiends—and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fevers—feeds rheumatism—nurses gout—welcomes epidemics—invites the cholera—imports pestilence, and embraces consumption. It covers the land with idleness, poverty disease, and crime. It fills your jails—supplies your almshouses—and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies—fosters quarrels—and cherishes riots. It contains law—spurns order—and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries—and furnishes the victims for your scaffold. It is the life-blood of the gambler—the alment of the counterfeiter—the prop of the highwayman—and the support of the midnight incendiary.

It countenances the liar—respects the thief—and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation—reverences fraud—and honours infamy. It defames benevolence—hates love—accuses virtue—and slanders innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring—helps the husband to massacre his wife—and aids the child to grind his patricidal axe. It burns up man—consumes woman—detests life—curses God—and despises heaven.

It suborns witnesses—nurses perjury—defiles the jury boxes—and stains the judicial bench. It bribes voters—disqualifies voters—corrupts elections—pollutes our institutions—and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen—debases the legislator—dishonours the statesman—and disarms the patriot. It brings shame, not honour; terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery—not happiness. And now, as with the malice of a fiend, it calmly surveys its frightful desolation, still insatiate with hav-

oc, it poisons felicity—kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence—shays reputation—and wipes out national honour—-he curses the world—and laughs at its ruin.

Humanity now asks, and patriotism and philanthropy earnestly inquire—shall it must it continue longer in our free, but abused country? and if so, why? what good has it done? what good can it effect? whom can it benefit, and how?

Against this hydra, intemperance, the best

efforts of the virtuous, the benevolent, and the patriotic have for years been arrayed—and we doubt not, a large portion of you—honourable body are enlisted in the same cause. We solicit, then, your assistance. We implore your aid to protect us against this destroyer of our species—this common enemy of the human race. It was to effect purposes, and extend protection like this now solicited, that government was established. It is in accomplishing objects so noble, so kind, and so virtuous, that legislatures are honoured, and their enactment highly respected.

To secure such protection, and prevent the evils above mentioned, most of which originate and are perpetuated by permitting keepers of taverns and groceries to vend spirituous liquors: that is, to poison for hire, sell insanity, and retail death—we would respectfully solicit your honourable body, by appropriate legislation, to entirely suppress the retailing of aleut spirits in our state, except from the shops of apothecaries, there to be dealt out, as arsenic, prussic acid, and other poisons are sold—or if that measure should by any possibility seem now premature, which humanity most reluctantly supposes, then, by severe penalties, to restrain such grocers and innkeepers from vending

liquors to any person known by them to be a resident of the same or an adjacent township, to that in which such tavern or grocery is kept;—to hold them responsible for the support of all individuals and families reduced to pauperism by their instrumentality—to punish them for accessories to all crimes committed by intemperate persons whose intoxication they have procured;—and to empower the courts of common pleas and the supreme court to appoint guardians to all habitual drunkards, who shall be charged with the care and protection of their property, and the maintenance and education of their families.

Do this, and you will suppress vice—banish idleness—check crime—stimulate industry—promote health—improve the public morals—rescue the intemperate—protect the young—and make the tavern, instead of being a den of iniquity and a magazine of death to be what it should be—a peaceful retreat for the traveller, and a home of quiet for the stranger.

Should your benevolent efforts and well directed legislation lead to such desired results, and procure the extirpation of intemperance, you will have honoured your station, dignified your state, and blessed your country. For which your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
A GROSS OUTRAGE!

We lay before our readers one of the most singular and exceptionable documents which the mad spirit of abolitionism has yet brought forth. We understand a copy of it has been impudently addressed to each member of the senate of the United States,

What folly and fanaticism! This glorious Union could not stand for a moment, if the great and enlightened and liberal mass of our Northern brethren participated of this hallucination. We tell these fanatics, again and again, to beware. Devoted as we are to the Union, there is a point beyond which the South cannot forbear. Touch not Saginaw! Keep your hands off the District of Columbia! Respect it as consecrated ground where the faith due to Maryland and Virginia, and the whole South, warns the North against any interposition. Break that faith, and the great tie which binds this Union together may break. But it cannot be that the great body of our Northern brethren will permit the overt act to be perpetrated—and the institutions of the South to be invaded, thro’ the District of Columbia. Still less, what right have they directly to meddle with the domestic institutions of the Southern States? The intrusion is unwarrantable, and most audacious. It touches not merely our property, but it may be, the safety of our families. It must be arrested—for, if this fanaticism should become more general; if it should more largely enter into politics, as the following resolution recommends—if such opinions become, as some fanatics have proposed, the test of office and the qualification of office, a state of things will arise in this country, which will make the firmest friends of the Union shudder for it. The whole South must counteract such an active and threatening spirit, at all events—and at every hazard resist its first overt act. It is vain to conceal it. If the Abolitionists should succeed in their designs upon the District, the Union must sink beneath the blow. We have said this over and over again. We think it our duty to repeat it in the most emphatic and warning voice. With every respect and attachment to our Northern brethren, we beg them beware, and arrest this intolerable abolitionism.

Is Mr. John Quincy Adams really mad? He has already become a common nuisance, in the eyes of all the South. Will he still press on with his abominable multitude of petitions—and make himself not ridiculous, but odious? Will the son pursue a course that is calculated to say the great Edifice of American Union which his own father nobly contributed to establish? But let him, Under Wise’s advice, Graves challenged Cilley. Under his advice the duel was persisted in, and Cilley has been slain. This is only adding another item to the merited infamous notoriety which Mr. Wise has already acquired.

We hope the proper authorities of Maryland, the State in which the crime was committed, will proceed to indict Graves for the assault and battery, and the other parties as accessories, according to the laws of that State. If such men are allowed to escape, there is no longer any use for the gallows or the penitentiary.—*Central Gazette.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican, Washington City, March 3. (Evening.) 1838.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, proceeded to New York, yesterday, to summon James Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer to this city. He has been summoned by the Committee of Investigation in the Ruggles case, and it is now quite certain, that all the charges preferred against the Senator from Maine, by Matthew L. Davis and the Courier and Enquirer, will fall to the ground.

The annunciation of the fact that the Sergeant-at-Arms had gone after Webb, created a new excitement in the city, and it was openly avowed in the Avenue that he would be crushed immediately on his arrival. If anything of the kind is seriously intended, it is to be hoped that it will be speedily abandoned. Lynch law must not be allowed to stride about the world; if ever recognized and practised in a Christian land, who will feel confident in the judgment that the sun that gladdened his vision as it dawned from the East, will not set upon his headless trunk at the approach of night shade?

Let no mad mob attempt to commit outrageous acts on his person. Let him pass and repass without molestation; and let not prejudice, avarice, or detestation, get the better of any man and put it on outrage on the rights of the citizen and the laws of the land.

There are tribunals on earth, aye, and there are tribunals in Heaven, before which all may be summoned; and let Webb, if he has committed sins against the peace of society, the laws of God and man, appear at one time or at another, like all of us, and answer for his errors.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was in this city yesterday, with three subpoenas, from the Committee on the Ruggles case, two of which only were served, Mr. Jones, the chief witness, being in Philadelphia, from whence he will probably proceed to Washington.

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM.

The following article appears in the Emancipator, of the 22d February:

“The next election of members of Congress will give leave of absence to the most of the Northern men who basely surrendered the freedom of speech and the right of petition, and bowed their ignoble necks to the yoke of Southern arrogance. They had better take counsel of the unjust steward, and get offices, or go to the South and drive slaves.”

the free States, and affords a striking exhibition of that spirit of ruffianism and murder, which is inseparable from slavery.

Resolved., That Northern Senators, in suffering that threat to pass unrebuked, have manifested a spirit of pusillanimity, derogatory to their character as men, and to their status as the representatives of free men. The foregoing is another piece of evidence to the same effect, and shows that a general vote to be made upon all the members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States, have resisted the abolition movements of this Society, be sent to every member of the Senate of the United States.

“Resolved,” That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this Society, be sent to every member of the Senate of the United States.

“FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

“A. A. PHELPS, Secretary.”

THE DUEL.

Speaking of the late Duel, the Richmond Enquirer says: “Another letter states, that when Mr. Cilley refused to notice Webb’s note, Mr. Graves put himself in the place of Webb, and required Mr. Cilley to meet him. How could so bloody a rencontre have been permitted between individuals having no cause of quarrel with each other, and at the expense of the dearest domestic ties? Both Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley were married men, each having a wife and three young children.”

This duel is a most disgraceful affair. Mr. Cilley, a man of the highest sense of honor, has been murdered in cold blood, because he would not acknowledge that James Watson Webb was a gentleman. And who is Mr. Webb? Is it not known, to the whole world, that he is a scoundrel, who was court-martialed out of the army in which he was a lieutenant, for flagrrant conduct during the late war, and has it not been proved by the official records of Congress, that he has received a large bribe since that time from the United States Bank for corrupt services rendered as the editor of a New York newspaper.

In the face of all these things, however, Mr. Graves, who disgraced himself by carrying a challenge from such a man, has been pressed on with his abominable multitude of petitions—and make himself not ridiculous, but odious?

Will the son pursue a course that is calculated to say the great Edifice of American Union which his own father nobly contributed to establish? But let him, Under Wise’s advice, Graves challenged Cilley. Under his advice the duel was persisted in, and Cilley has been slain. This is only adding another item to the merited infamous notoriety which Mr. Wise has already acquired.

We hope the proper authorities of Maryland, the State in which the crime was committed, will proceed to indict Graves for the assault and battery, and the other parties as accessories, according to the laws of that State. If such men are allowed to escape, there is no longer any use for the gallows or the penitentiary.

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We have heretofore called the attention of the public to the political union which has taken place between the Federalists, the Bank party, and the Abolitionists, which have shown, that they act together politically.

Resolved., That Northern Senators, in suffering that threat to pass unrebuked, have manifested a spirit of pusillanimity, derogatory to their character as men, and to their status as the representatives of free men. The foregoing is another piece of evidence to the same effect, and shows that a general vote to be made upon all the members of Congress from the non-slaveholding States, have resisted the abolition movements of this Society, be sent to every member of the Senate of the United States.

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The weather is very cold here; the eastern steamboats find it difficult to force their passage through the ice in the East river.

Stocks are still down. United States Bank was sold to-day at 70 1/2 cash, 70

II.

and has landed on the Illinois shore, in
od harbor, opposite here.
Your obt' servant, J. DAVIS.
The Steamboat Lady Jackson, which ar-
ived at Nashville on the 11th inst. from St.
L., reports the Wyoming a comple-
te Carondelet, 6 miles below St. Lou-
is. The Glasgow safe.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 22, 1838.

We are authorised to announce MR.
JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorised to announce JAMES
WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of
Benton County.

We are authorised to announce MR.
WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ARCHI-
BALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate
for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ.
WM. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as
candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT
H. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for
Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce HUGH
M. H. HUGGINS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Cherokee County.

We are authorised to announce MAJ.
M. H. HUGGINS, as a candidate for
Sheriff of Cherokee County.

The rumor of Gen. Jesup's late success in cap-
turing four or five hundred Indians has not yet
been confirmed, so far as our information extends.

Gov. A. G. McNutt, of Mississippi, has issued
a proclamation authorising and requiring an elec-
tion to be held on Monday and Tuesday 23d and
24th days of April next, to fill the vacancies which
occurred in the representation of that State.

A message, dated 15th Feb., from Gov. Con-
rad to the Legislature of Arkansas, it appears
that a majority of the citizens of Miller county,
are included in the disputed territory between
Arkansas and Texas, are disposed to submit to
jurisdiction and authority of Texas. To pro-
mote this "anomalous state of things," the Gov.
recommends the legislature to abolish the county
and attach her territory to some other

At Louisville on Saturday, Tennessee money was
settling at 15 per cent. ds.; Miss. Banks generally,
18 to 25; Miss. and Ala. rail road 25; Louisiana Banks,
N. O., 3 to 5; Alabama 12; Banks of Mobile
12; State Bank of Illinois 2 to 1-2; Bank of Illinois
1-2; Indiana 1-2. At Philadelphia, exchange on Nashville ranges from
12 to 14 per cent discount. Discount on Tennessee
money 15 per cent.

At N. York, drafts and certificates of deposit on
Nashville range from 12 to 15 per cent discount.
At New Orleans Tennessee money is quoted at 10
to 12 percent discount.

From the Albany Argus of Monday.
FROM THE FRONTIER.

THE INVADING FORCES DISBANDED.—Official des-
patches from Gen. Wool, and Col. Worth, from the
former of the 2nd inst., and the latter of the 1st, show
that both on the Northern and Western Frontiers,
the disturbing forces have been dispersed, and that tranquility has been restored in every direction.

Gen. Wool writes that the entire force, under Drs.
Nelson and Cote, about 600 strong, surrendered to him
at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 1st inst. near the Canada line,
about one mile north of the village of Alburgh Springs,
Vt., with all their canon, small arms and ammunition.
Previous to this, Gen. W. had taken one piece of ar-
tillery and nine loads of ammunition prepared for ar-
tillery and muskets.—Drs. Nelson and Cote were in
the custody of Gen. W. by whom they would be sur-
rendered to the civil authorities. The British troops
were within six or eight miles of the invading camp at
the time of the surrender.

The whole frontier, from St. Albans to water-town,
is entirely tranquillized—probably not to be again disturbed.

Gen. Wool left St. Albans for Plattsburgh and
Champlain yesterday morning.

BALFOUR, Minn. 2.—The State Arms, stolen from
Col. Ranson's house in Clarence on the night of the
23d ult., were recovered a few days afterwards in
Lancaster.

FORT CLINCH, (E. P.) JAN. 28, 1838.

GENTLEMEN.—Since I last wrote you, we have been
scouring out the intermediate country lying between
the Gulf Stream, the Withlacoochee, and Suwannee
Rivers—from near the mouth of the latter stream, we
just returned. No recent fresh signs of Indians were
discovered—none later than about the 12th or 14th
inst. We of course are induced to believe that, since
the express, which stated that they saw some 45 or
50 Indians, proves to be false. I mentioned that
they may receive it in a reasonable spirit, as
it may apply to us, but wholesome medicine, instead of suf-
ficing to arouse those fiendish passions nursed
in the Wutumpka Sentinel and Advertiser.

Rome Jan. 25, 1838.

President and Directors of the Western
Bank of Georgia, at Rome:

MEMEN.—The President and Directors of
the Wutumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company,
authorised me to make application for aid to
their enterprise; and not having it in my
power to see the Board, I have been advised to
make application in writing, that it may be
at their first meeting.

President and Directors of the Wutumpka
and Coosa Rail Road company, wish to make an
application with the Western Bank of Georgia,
of which they will be enabled to build the
road without drawing too largely upon the
holders of the Rail Road Company, at this time; and, to accomplish
my purpose, I have authorised me to suggest to you
what will be materially advantageous to both.

They propose to issue bills, drafts, or
order on demand at the Western Bank of
Georgia, in current bank bills. These bills will
be payable to defray the expenses of
the Rail-Road, and not otherwise; and
holders of the Rail Road Company will
make a deposit of all amounts called
in stock in the Western Bank of Georgia,
their bills; and should the amount of their
deposits, at any time, exceed the amount of
their bills, they are willing to give any security
therefor, at 8 per cent. per annum. They
will be able to make at first, will
be fifty thousand dollars; and should we
exceed this amount, we shall be will-
ing and controlled in our issue, by
holders of the Western Bank,—and more
we are willing to apprise the Institution
what will be the amount of our draw-
ings. Indeed, gentlemen, we are willing to
by any regulation that will make it a
transaction to the Western Bank,
correspondence should be maintained
between the Bank and Rail Road Com-

pany, at the Bank might know, beforehand, the
paper they were liable to redeem.
The Rail Road Company might be ap-
pealed to, what confidence the community
had in their bills.

the advantage, therefore, the Rail Road
would derive from this arrangement
confidently believed, before fifty thousand
was exhausted at this bank; in re-
ference to the bills, the community would yield
to the bills, and it might not be
either to tax the stockholders with
the Rail Road; but should you think
up with our proposition, and we
be disappointed in this view of the

subject, it would only be necessary for the Board
of Directors to apprise the Rail Road Company,
that their paper could not be longer honored, or
redeemed until they were furnished with additional
means, and an additional per cent, would be im-
mediately called in to supply the deficiency.

The arrangement thus guarded, cannot injure
the Western Bank, but will be of immense advan-
tage to her income and circulation, and, at the
same time, afford to the friends of Internal Im-
provement an opportunity to accomplish work
that will be beneficial to this whole country.

If the Board of Directors should take a similar
view of this arrangement, they will advise me of
the earliest opportunity; and should they dis-
agree to the proposition, from my inability to make
it intelligible, I still hope they will confer with me
and suggest their difficulties.

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT L. LANE.

Western Bank of Georgia, 7
Rome, Feb. 6, 1838.

Sir—Your communication of the 28th ultimo has
been received, in regard to this Bank becoming a
Deposit-Bank for the Wutumpka and Coosa Rail
Road Company. The same has been laid before
the Board of Directors, and, in reply, I am in-
structed to say that we see no cause to object to
the terms proposed. You may, therefore, proceed
to make your arrangements accordingly.

Very respectfully, V. M. HARDIN.

To R. L. Lane, Esq., Agent.

White office, Nasaville, March 12—P. M. S.

The River is on the fall, with sufficient water on the
shoals, however, for the largest boats. No arrival
from New Orleans since our last. The Ella Kirkman
is still in port and will leave to-morrow.

No change in the Cotton Market. Small sales at 7
cents—fair lots, at 7½ a b.

Business on the wharf and in the ware-house con-
tinues active. The demand for sugar and coffee is
quite brisk, and heavy sales of the latter have been
made since Friday. We continue to quote Sugar at
8 a 9 c.; Coffee 17 c. A lot of old St. Jago coffee is
held at 20 cents.

No fresh Dry Goods yet received. This is annoy-
ing to country dealers, (many of whom are looking
to Nashville for supplies) which we trust will be done
away with in the course of this week.

There are but a few bbls. of fresh flour in market;
prices 83. Whiskey goes off fairly at 45 c. A lot or
two of Lead and Shot received this morning from St.
Louis. Lead, bar 8c.; Shot \$2 12. The market is
well stocked with eastern and domestic Nails—no
change in price. Loin Sugar scarce, at 22 cents.

The Exchanges are getting worse at every point
of the compass, and we know not where the depres-
sion of Southern S. Western funds is to stop.—In our
own market specie commands 13 per cent premium;
U. S. Bank notes 12 1-2; Kentucky 11; Virginia 10 1-2;
Ohio and Indiana 10; Illinois 8 a 9; N. & S. Carolina
and Georgia 5 1-2; Treasury notes and every
other description of funds redeemable on the sea board
12 to 13 1-2; N. Orleans checks and bank notes, 9 a
10.

At Mobile, hereafter considered a favorable point
to effect exchanges. Eastern funds have taken a sud-
den and heavy rise. The Chronicle of Thursday
states that exchange between Mobile and N. York rose
on Wednesday from 10 to 15 per cent, on sight, at 10
days and 60 per cent.

At Louisville on Saturday, Tennessee money was
settling at 15 per cent. ds.; Miss. Banks generally,
18 to 25; Miss. and Ala. rail road 25; Louisiana Banks,
N. O., 3 to 5; Alabama 12; Banks of Mobile
12; State Bank of Illinois 2 to 1-2; Bank of Illinois
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Nashville range from 12 to 15 per cent discount.

At New Orleans Tennessee money is quoted at 10
to 12 percent discount.

From the Albany Argus of Monday.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

THE INVADING FORCES DISBANDED.—Official des-
patches from Gen. Wool, and Col. Worth, from the
former of the 2nd inst., and the latter of the 1st, show
that both on the Northern and Western Frontiers,
the disturbing forces have been dispersed, and that tranquility has been restored in every direction.

Gen. Wool writes that the entire force, under Drs.
Nelson and Cote, about 600 strong, surrendered to him
at 2 o'clock p.m. on the 1st inst. near the Canada line,
about one mile north of the village of Alburgh Springs,
Vt., with all their canon, small arms and ammunition.
Previous to this, Gen. W. had taken one piece of ar-
tillery and nine loads of ammunition prepared for ar-
tillery and muskets.—Drs. Nelson and Cote were in
the custody of Gen. W. by whom they would be sur-
rendered to the civil authorities. The British troops
were within six or eight miles of the invading camp at
the time of the surrender.

The whole frontier, from St. Albans to water-town,
is entirely tranquillized—probably not to be again disturbed.

Gen. Wool left St. Albans for Plattsburgh and
Champlain yesterday morning.

BALFOUR, Minn. 2.—The State Arms, stolen from
Col. Ranson's house in Clarence on the night of the
23d ult., were recovered a few days afterwards in
Lancaster.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

FORT CLINCH, (E. P.) JAN. 28, 1838.

GENTLEMEN.—Since I last wrote you, we have been
scouring out the intermediate country lying between
the Gulf Stream, the Withlacoochee, and Suwannee
Rivers—from near the mouth of the latter stream, we
just returned. No recent fresh signs of Indians were
discovered—none later than about the 12th or 14th
inst. We of course are induced to believe that, since
the express, which stated that they saw some 45 or
50 Indians, proves to be false. I mentioned that
they may receive it in a reasonable spirit, as
it may apply to us, but wholesome medicine, instead of suf-
ficing to arouse those fiendish passions nursed
in the Wutumpka Sentinel and Advertiser.

Rome Jan. 25, 1838.

President and Directors of the Western

Bank of Georgia, at Rome:

MEMEN.—The President and Directors of
the Wutumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company,
authorised me to make application for aid to
their enterprise; and not having it in my
power to see the Board, I have been advised to
make application in writing, that it may be
at their first meeting.

President and Directors of the Wutumpka
and Coosa Rail Road company, wish to make an
application with the Western Bank of Georgia,
of which they will be enabled to build the
road without drawing too largely upon the
holders of the Rail Road Company, at this time; and, to accomplish
my purpose, I have authorised me to suggest to you
what will be materially advantageous to both.

They propose to issue bills, drafts, or
order on demand at the Western Bank of
Georgia, in current bank bills. These bills will
be payable to defray the expenses of
the Rail-Road, and not otherwise; and
holders of the Rail Road Company will
make a deposit of all amounts called
in stock in the Western Bank of Georgia,
their bills; and should the amount of their
deposits, at any time, exceed the amount of
their bills, they are willing to give any security
therefor, at 8 per cent. per annum. They
will be able to make at first, will
be fifty thousand dollars; and should we
exceed this amount, we shall be will-
ing and controlled in our issue, by
holders of the Western Bank,—and more
we are willing to apprise the Institution
what will be the amount of our draw-
ings. Indeed, gentlemen, we are willing to
by any regulation that will make it a
transaction to the Western Bank,
correspondence should be maintained
between the Bank and Rail Road Com-

pany, at the Bank might know, beforehand, the
paper they were liable to redeem.
The Rail Road Company might be ap-
pealed to, what confidence the community
had in their bills.

the advantage, therefore, the Rail Road
would derive from this arrangement
confidently believed, before fifty thousand
was exhausted at this bank; in re-
ference to the bills, the community would yield
to the bills, and it might not be
either to tax the stockholders with
the Rail Road; but should you think
up with our proposition, and we
be disappointed in this view of the

subject, it would only be necessary for the Board
of Directors to apprise the Rail Road Company,
that their paper could not be longer honored, or
redeemed until they were furnished with additional
means, and an additional per cent, would be im-
mediately called in to supply the deficiency.

The arrangement thus guarded, cannot injure
the Western Bank, but will be of immense advan-
tage to her income and circulation, and, at the
same time, afford to the friends of Internal Im-
provement an opportunity to accomplish work
that will be beneficial to this whole country.

If the Board of Directors should take a similar
view of this arrangement, they will advise me of
the earliest opportunity; and should they dis-
agree to the proposition, from my inability to make
it intelligible, I still hope they will confer with me
and suggest their difficulties.

Yours very respectfully,

ROBERT L. LANE.

Western Bank of Georgia, 7
Rome, Feb. 6, 1838.

Sir—Your communication of the 28th ultimo has
been received, in regard to this Bank becoming a
Deposit-Bank for the Wutumpka and Coosa Rail
Road Company. The same has been laid before
the Board of Directors, and, in reply, I am in-
structed to say that we see no cause to object to
the terms proposed. You may, therefore, proceed
to make your arrangements accordingly.

Very respectfully, V. M. HARDIN.

To R. L. Lane, Esq., Agent.

White office, Nasaville, March 12—P. M. S.

The River is on the fall, with sufficient water on the
shoals, however, for the largest boats. No arrival
from New Orleans since our last. The Ella Kirkman
is still in port and will leave to-morrow.

No change in the Cotton Market. Small sales at 7
cents—fair lots, at 7½ a b.

Business on the wharf and in the ware-house con-
tinues active. The demand for sugar and coffee is
quite brisk, and heavy sales of the latter have been
made since Friday. We continue to quote Sugar at
8 a 9 c.; Coffee 17 c. A lot of old St. Jago coffee is
held at 20 cents.

No fresh Dry Goods yet received. This is annoy-
ing to country dealers, (many of whom are looking
to Nashville for supplies) which we trust will be done
away with in the course of this week.

There are but a few bbls. of fresh flour in market;
prices 83. Whiskey goes off fairly at 45 c. A lot or
two of Lead and Shot received this morning from St.
Louis. Lead, bar 8c.; Shot \$2 12. The market is
well stocked with eastern and domestic Nails—no
change in price.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, SE. T. THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1838.

Whole No. 62

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidding and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The Boston Mercantile Journal gives the following remarkable case of murder and conviction of an innocent person, as illustrating the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. The Journal also employs it as an argument against capital punishment.

A negro, who had run away from his master in South Carolina, arrived in London in an American ship. Soon after he landed, he got acquainted with a poor honest laundress in Wapping, who washed his linen. This poor woman usually wore two gold rings on one of her fingers; and it was said that she had saved a little money, which induced the wretch to conceive the design of murdering her and taking her property.

She was a widow, and lived in an humble dwelling with her nephew. One night her nephew came home much intoxicated, and was put to bed. The negro who was aware of the circumstance, thought this would be a favorable opportunity for executing his bloody design. Accordingly he claimed to the apartment of the laundress, whom he murdered; not until after a very severe struggle, the noise of which awoke her drunken nephew in the adjoining room, who got up and hastened to the rescue of his aunt.

In the mean time the villain had cut off the finger with the rings; but before he could escape, he was grappled with by the nephew, who being a very powerful man, though much intoxicated, very nearly overpowered him, when by the light of the moon, which shone through the window, he discovered the complexion of the villain, whom having

The murderer then disengaged himself from the grasp of the nephew, and succeeded in making his escape through the chimney. But the nephew believed, and ever afterwards declared, that it was the devil with whom he had struggled, and who had suddenly flown into the air and disappeared. The negro in the course of the struggle had besmeared the young man's shirt in many places with the blood of his victim, and this, joined with other circumstances, induced his neighbors to consider the nephew as the murderer of his aunt.

He was arrested, examined, and committed to prison, though he persisted in asserting his innocence, and told his story of the midnight visitor, not only improbable but ridiculous in the extreme. He was tried, convicted and executed, protesting to the last, his total ignorance of the murder, and throwing it wholly on his black antagonist, whom he believed no other than Satan.

The real murderer was not suspected, and returned to America, with his little booty; but after a wretched existence of ten years, on his death bed he confessed the murder, and related the particulars attending it.

EXECUTION OF ANNE BULLEN.—In Hous- saie's Memoirs, a little circumstance is recorded concerning the decapitation of the unfortunate Anne Bullen, which illustrates an observation of Hume. Our historian notices that her executioner was a Frenchman of Calais, who was supposed to have uncommon skill: it is probable that the following incident might have been preserved by tradition in France, from the executioner himself. Anne Bullen, being on the scaffold, would not consent to have her eyes covered with a bandage, she had no fear of death. All that the divine who assisted at her execution could obtain from her, was that she would shut her eyes. But as she was opening them at every moment, the executioner could not bear their tender and mild glances; fearful of missing his aim, he was obliged to invent an expedient to behead the queen. He drew off his shoes, and approached her silently; while he was at her left hand, another person advanced at his right, who made a great noise in walking, so that this circumstance drawing the attention of Anne, she turned her face from the executioner, who was enabled by this artifice to strike the fatal blow without being disarmed by that pride of affecting resignation which shone in the eyes of the lovely Anne Bullen."

Recollections of Royalty.

From the National Intelligencer. The lover of the literature of the olden time is continually called upon to add his testimony to the truth of Solomon's adage, that "there is nothing new beneath the sun." That fanciful exhibition of mirth and vindictiveness, *tarring and feathering*, has been supposed to have had its origin among us; but a rare and venerable volume de-

pives us of that honor. In turning over old Holinshed's *Chronicles* to day, in the Congress Library, a collection, by the way, rich in this kind of literature, we lighted upon the following:

"The King [Richard Coeur-de-Lion] also made certain ordinances to be observed among the seamen."

Of these the 6th is as follows:

"That if any man were taken in theft or pickery, and thereof convicted, he should have his head polled and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he might thereby be known, for a chief, and at the next arrival of the ships to land, that he be put forth of the company to seek his adventure, without all hopes of return to his fellows."

The 3d of these ordinances is as follows:

"If any man should be convicted, by lawful witness, that he drew a knife or other weapon to strike any other, or chance, by striking at any man to draw blood of him that was smitten, he should lose his hand."

In this age of the dark and the Bowie knife, might not legislation take a hint from the above?

From the Milledgeville Standard.

We received a few days since, the following communication from one of the officers attached to Gen. Nelson's brigade of Georgia volunteers, from which it appears that the Seminoles have at last found a body of men who are too hard for them.

GEORGIA BRIGADE.

In the woods—Head Quarters.

February 8, 1838.

"Dear Sir.—Since I wrote to you last, several things of importance have transpired.

I informed you in my last communication, that we had taken a number of prisoners; but were unable to gain any information from them, for want of an interpreter. Since that time, one has arrived from Tampa Bay; and on our reaching the Entula-hammock, his services were put in requisition. Several of the enemy appeared on the edge of the hammock, with a white flag, he returned and stated that Tigertail and several other chiefs were there, with a large number of Indians, and wished to have a big talk with us—upon the receipt of which information, the brigado was formed, and several other officers and myself went forward about half way and halted. In a few minutes, eight Indians emerged from the hammock, and approached us. One had on his

sed in full costume; the balance had nothing remarkable about them, except that they were all fine looking men. On they came, in single file the white helmet leading the way, until they approached us within about ten paces, when an officer stepped forward and extended his hand, which was taken by their leader, who, I learned from the interpreter, was the celebrated Tigertail. Holatoocha followed next, and after shaking hands, we sat down on the grass in a circle.

"One of the Chiefs, whose name I forgot, produced a pipe and lit it, and passed it to Tigertail, who, after taking a few whiffs, passed it to our Colonel; from him to Holatoocha, from him to me, and so on alternately from white man to Indian, until it went around.—After some time had elapsed, and finding the Indians were not disposed to open

the conversation, I desired the interpreter to say to them, that if they had any propositions to make, we were ready to hear them; that I was instructed to say to them, by our General, that he hoped they would come in without any fighting, and bring their families; and if they would, they should be treated well, and sent to their homes across the big water, which their great father had provided for them—that if they concluded to come in, they must do so that evening, as they had kept bad faith heretofore, and therefore, they could not be trusted—and lastly, if they did not agree to those conditions, he would march his troops upon them immediately. After the delivery of which, Tigertail rose and addressed the circle.

"I took down his speech as interpreted to me, and here give it to you in full:

"Chiefs of the pale faces! when I used to talk to you before, I called you brothers. I even lived among you before the war commenced. I am a Tallahasee. I therefore staid in the land where rests the bones of my fathers—even on the spot where your big Council House is built, and your town, which is named to my people. But when you sought to drive back my tribe across the big waters, among the bad Indians, I went back to them. I gathered my people around me, & said to them to die on the land which the Great Spirit had given them. For two years we have fought the whites, and but few of our warriors have been killed, until you Georgians came, since which time we have had no peace.

"Why have you come here? Did not your great chief give you a big talk before you left? Did he not tell you he was no fighting man, and that he did not wish you to go to war?—that he would not give you money to buy you meat, or bread, if you went? Did not many of your head men in your big council tell you not to come, and offer you money if you would go back home? Why did you not do it? We do not want to fight

you, for you follow us into the hammocks, and wade through mud and water on our trail, and shoot our people, and give us no rest. We are safe from you in no hiding place. We are tired of fighting you, and hope you will listen to the words of your great chief, and go home and disturb us no more.

"I then desired the interpreter to say to him, that although our great chief was not a fighting man, still there were other chiefs who were, by whom we would be governed, and fight them until they surrendered—that although our chief would not give us meat or bread, we had got along without his assistance, and that we now had plenty—and finally, that we would not go back home as he had advised, but still continue to kill his men and take his women and children prisoners."

"He then rose again, and addressed us:

"Chiefs of the pale faces! If such is your determination, I can hold no further talk with you. This much tho', I will say: I will send a talk to my friends in Georgia, and tell them to heap abuse, calumny and slander upon you while you remain here."

"Here he was interrupted by one of our fiery young officers, who remarked if they do heap calumny and abuse upon us while we are here, we will disprove it by our own actions which the world will know; and after we get home, if they continue it, we will chastise them personally."

"During this harangue, Tigertail listened with all the gravity of an Indian; and at the close made the following reply:

"I know that your actions will disprove their assertions; but if they even live for a moment, which they must do if you are not there, it will be some gratification to your enemies. You had better return to your homes, and stop those who are disposed to slander you in your absence, and leave me and my tribe to live in peace."

"The interpreter was then instructed to say to him, that we would listen no longer, & if he did not give up immediately, we would march upon him; upon this information, he raised a whoop and broke for the hammock, followed by the rest. We then charged and fought the battle of the Entula-hammock, the description of which I will give you in my next.

"Very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant."

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from the steamer *James Adams* (says the Charleston Courier of the 5th inst.) from Indian river (Florida) that further cessation of hostilities to continue for 5 days to allow the Indians to come in, had been agreed to by Gen. Jesup, which had not expired at the last accounts from the army.

Some further particulars of the melancholy fate of the late Dr. Leitner, have been communicated to us. Information had reached St. Augustine that Dr. L. was taken alive by the Indians, but very severely wounded; they came to the determination to preserve his life in order to avail themselves of his professional services and therefore provided a litter for him and carried him with them about 30 miles, taking the greatest care to make his situation as comfortable as possible. After they had proceeded this distance however, a young Indian who had lost a brother in the battle with Col. Taylor's command, rushed upon Dr. Leitner, as he lay on a blanket, and sending up a hellish yell shot him dead with his rifle.

Courier.

We learn from a Congressional document received from the Hon. B. C. Howard that the following are the present Deposit Bank's and the amounts on Deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, in cash by the last returns, which were made on the 25th of November, 1837, with the exception of the Bank of Missouri, on the 18th of November, and the Insurance Bank of Columbus, to which we find no date.

Wellumpka Argus.

People's Bank Bangor, Me. \$5,526,76.

Brooklyn Bank, L. I., N. Y. \$4,151,35.

Planters' Bank of Georgia

Savannah 29,875,00

Insurance Bank of Columbus, Ga.

Louisville Savings Institution 20,465,48

Bank of the State of Missouri 197,332,79

In another table we find the following amounts at the dates given which will show a manifest reduction within very short periods.

People's Bank Nov. 1. \$12,646,76

Brooklyn Bank Nov. 30. \$3,816,55

Planters' Bank Oct. 31. \$2,152,06

Insurance Bank Aug. 21. 5,04,00

Louisville Institution Oct. 25. 37. 363,01

Bank of Missouri Oct. 25. 240,666,20

Nov. 1. \$12,646,76

Nov. 30. \$3,816,55

Oct. 31. \$2,152,06

Aug. 21. 5,04,00

Oct. 25. 37. 363,01

Oct. 25. 240,666,20

Nov. 1. \$12,646,76

Nov. 30. \$3,816,55

Oct. 31. \$2,152,06

Aug. 21. 5,04,00

Oct. 25. 37. 363,01

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Oct. 31. \$2,152,06

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Oct. 31. \$2,152,06

Aug. 21. 5,04,00

Oct. 25. 37. 363,01

Oct. 25. 240,666,20

challenge was handed to the President from Col. W. S. Fisher. The President immediately referred it to his servant-boy Tom, who carelessly put it in his pocket, informing the second, that he was then getting ready to start to Nacogdoches, and that he would think of the affair; at all events said he I shall give it the attention such a thing merits. Thus ended this disgraceful affair to all parties concerned, with the exception of Genl. Houston, who has with his usual tact, made the gentleman get the worst of the affair, as you will no doubt think. The President started for Nacogdoches on Saturday morning; report says he brings back a wife; of this however, I do not pretend to vouch.

There was to have been an affair of honor a few days since, between a Capt. Antignac, and a Mr. Johnston, but the civil authority took hold of the gentlemen, and bound them to keep the peace. The Mayor of the city—F. Moore, Jr. seems determined to stop the custom, and the citizens generally, are disposed to co-operate with him. God speed him in his truly noble attempt.

BURR AND JEFFERSON.

Many of our readers are, no doubt, aware that the memoirs of AARON BURR have been published by MATHEW L. DAVIS, in two volumes which are now before the public.

From the imputations that have rested upon the name of AARON BURR since his arrest and trial for treason against the government—as well as the events of a long political life through which he had passed, this work was looked for with much interest, and was eagerly sought after and taken up on its first appearance.

The first volume was given to an eager public,—but its contents were of the most unsatisfactory character. The expectations that had been raised, of gaining some light in relation to that dark spot which rested upon the character of the subject of these memoirs, were all dashed to the ground by a few pages of reference to it, which only served to render “confusion worse confounded.” The whole volume was a studied eulogy upon the character of the deceased, and it was plain to even the most superficial observer, that the impartiality and independence of the historian, were sunk in the character of the flatterer and sycophant.

The second volume was looked for with curiosity which sought its gratification merely in witnessing the end of such a miserable beginning. That book has never yet fallen under our eye—but judging from the criticisms of the papers and reviews, it has failed to create sufficient favor to redeem its “illustrious predecessor,” or save the subject and biographer alike from public contempt and execration.

In the second volume the author in order to spic the work, and give it relish at least with the Federal party, has made a charge against Mr. Jefferson, of having compassed the election to the Presidency by a fraud of the most base character.—This infamous assertion did, indeed, operate as a redeeming quality in the quarter where intended,—for it was caught up by the Federal presses, and has gone the rounds of their columns, not omitting the *veritable sheet* in our own town. The Federalists have not had such a choice bit of slander for years, and they have literally “rolled it as a sweet morsel under their tongues.” The democratic presses have treated the column with silent contempt,—or opposed to it a broad and total denial.—yet we who number ourselves among that class, who regard with veneration the name of the Apostle of American democracy, and are desirous of preserving his character from every unworthy aspersion, have felt an anxiety that the charge should be met and repelled by some one having access to the public documents, by which a lone it could be fully disproved. This has at length been done by the editors of the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, in Washington city,—in a most clear and masterly manner.

The entire article would fill one side of our paper,—but the extracts we make below, present all the facts, as well as embrace the charge in the language of the libeller himself. We ask the attention of every reader to the extracts,—and while we rejoice that this base calumny has been so effectually wiped from the character of Thomas Jefferson, we shall note whether any of the Federal editors who have circulated it, will give the correction to their readers. The following is the extract from Davis’ Life of Burr:

JAMES JACKSON, Governor, Test—THOMAS JOHNSON, Secretary.
On the other side of the sheet (the 3d page,) the votes are given as follows:

THOMAS JEFFERSON. **AARON BURR.**
John Morrison. *John Morrison,*
Dennis Smelt. *M. D.* *Deu. Smelt.* *M. D.*
Hen. Graybill. *Hen. Graybill,*
D. Blackshear. *D. Blackshear.*

The seal on the outside, still in good preservation, is of red wax, bearing an arm coupe with a scimetar drawn,—and the motto “Fiat Justicia,” and corresponds exactly with that in wafer, in the inside of the document. The duplicate copy is in all respects similar to the one examined.

The ceremony of opening was performed in the presence of the two Houses. The package of a State having been opened by the Vice President, it was handed by him to the tellers. Mr. Jefferson was presiding officer.—On opening the package endorsed Georgia votes, it was discovered to be totally irregular. The statement now about to be given is derived from an honorable gentleman, a member of Congress from the State of New York during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and yet living in this state. He says that Mr. Wells (a teller on the part of the Senate,) informed him that the envelope was blank; and that the return was not authenticated by the signature of the Electors, or any of them, either on the outside or inside of the envelope, or in any other manner:—that it merely stated on the inside that the votes of Georgia were, for Thomas Jefferson four, and for Aaron Burr four, without the signature of any other person whatsoever. Mr. Wells added, that he was very

We do certify the within to contain the votes of the electors, on behalf of the State of Georgia, for a President and V. President of the U. S.

JOHN MORRISON,
DENNIS SMELT,
HEN. GRAYBILL,
D. BLACKSHEAR.

The letter is post marked Dec. 3.
The charge and the refutation are both before the country,—and while there never was a baser calumny uttered, than this put forth against the father of American democracy, there was never a more clear and perfect vindication than is here furnished from the public records. It is well that the biographer and eulogist of AARON BURR should skirmish with the British troops, and were stand before the country in the person of defeated with the loss of something like 30

undecided as to the proper course to be pursued by the tellers. It was however suggested by one of them that the paper should be handed to the presiding officer, without any statement from the tellers, except that the return was informal, that he consented to this arrangement under the firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson would announce the nature of the informality from the chair; but, to his utmost surprise, he (Mr. Jefferson) rapidly declared that the votes of Georgia were four for Thomas Jefferson, and four for Aaron Burr, without noticing their informality, and in a hurried manner put them aside, and then broke the seals, and handed to the tellers, the package from the next State. Mr. Wells observed, that as soon as Mr. Jefferson looked at the paper purporting to contain a statement of the electoral vote of the state of Georgia, his countenance changed, but that the decision and promptitude with which he acted on that occasion convinced him that which he (a federalist) and his party had always doubted, that is to say, Mr. Jefferson’s decision of character, at least when his own interest was at hazard. Mr. Wells further stated, that if the votes of Georgia had not been thus counted, it would have brought all the candidates into the House—and Mr. Pinckney among the number,—Mr. Jefferson could not have been elected President.”

This is the charge presented in the language of the author. The Review meets it in the following clear, forcible and explicit manner.

“Here then, we have a narrative, minutely circumstantial, of the most serious crime ever laid to the charge of a public culprit,—and from deliberate testimony, Mr. Jefferson must be branded in the lists of Presidents, as an usurper and a cheat. Sixtus the Fifth placed the tiara on his brow by a bold manœuvre of resolute ambition,—and the wondering historians of his time join in admiration at the successful energy of his conduct:—but the severe virtue of a republic could not screen even the most favorite character of her children from eternal infamy for such an act as this. How then shall the friends of Jefferson defend his character from an assault so fatal? The answer is simple indeed.—the entire superstructure, argument, inference, and all has not even the semblance of truth for its foundation. In no particular, or circumstance is the allegation of this historian true.—in the letter or the spirit. The votes of Georgia were authenticated by the signature of the electors, both on the outside and the inside of the letter,—and the minutest scrutiny cannot detect a signal discrepancy, or the omission of a formality prescribed by the wording of the law.

Let the reader compare the document itself (preserved in the archives of the Senate) with the description of it by Mr. Davis. The following is in all respects a literal copy.

GEORGIA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Louisville, December 3, 1800.
List of voters and electors on behalf of the State of Georgia, authorized to vote for a President and Vice President of the U. States, under the Constitution, and an act passed and approved March 1st, 1792, entitled, “An act relative to the election of a President and a Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President as in the case of vacancies in the offices, both of President and Vice President.”

Gen. John Harrison, of Burke,
Dennis Smelt, of Richmond,
Henry Graybill, of Hancock,
David Blackshear, of Washington.

Certified to be a true list of the electors of Georgia, under the direction of the Legislature of that State.

Witness my hand, and the executive seal of the State at Louisville, the day and year above mentioned.

JAMES JACKSON, Governor,
Test—THOMAS JOHNSON, Secretary.

On the other side of the sheet (the 3d page,) the votes are given as follows:

THOMAS JEFFERSON. **AARON BURR.**
John Morrison. *John Morrison,*
Dennis Smelt. *M. D.* *Deu. Smelt.* *M. D.*
Hen. Graybill. *Hen. Graybill,*
D. Blackshear. *D. Blackshear.*

The seal on the outside, still in good preservation, is of red wax, bearing an arm coupe with a scimetar drawn,—and the motto “Fiat Justicia,” and corresponds exactly with that in wafer, in the inside of the document. The duplicate copy is in all respects similar to the one examined.

The ceremony of opening was performed in the presence of the two Houses. The package of a State having been opened by the Vice President, it was handed by him to the tellers. Mr. Jefferson was presiding officer.—On opening the package endorsed Georgia votes, it was discovered to be totally irregular. The statement now about to be given is derived from an honorable gentleman, a member of Congress from the State of New York during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and yet living in this state. He says that Mr. Wells (a teller on the part of the Senate,) informed him that the envelope was blank; and that the return was not authenticated by the signature of the Electors, or any of them, either on the outside or inside of the envelope, or in any other manner:—that it merely stated on the inside that the votes of Georgia were, for Thomas Jefferson four, and for Aaron Burr four, without the signature of any other person whatsoever. Mr. Wells added, that he was very

We do certify the within to contain the votes of the electors, on behalf of the State of Georgia, for a President and V. President of the U. S.

JOHN MORRISON,
DENNIS SMELT,
HEN. GRAYBILL,
D. BLACKSHEAR.

The letter is post marked Dec. 3.
The charge and the refutation are both before the country,—and while there never was a baser calumny uttered, than this put forth against the father of American democracy, there was never a more clear and perfect vindication than is here furnished from the public records. It is well that the biographer and eulogist of AARON BURR should skirmish with the British troops, and were stand before the country in the person of defeated with the loss of something like 30

MATTHEW L. DAVIS. Their names will go down together to public execration;—the one attainted with the leprosy spot of treason;—the other branded as the base and infamous calumniator of a great and good man, who has been gathered to his fathers;—but whose name will live whilst civil and political liberty have an abiding place upon the earth.

We are compelled, by the press of matter upon our columns, to close this article.—We can better do so, than by giving a short extract from the able and eloquent article of the *Review*:

“The devotion of Mr. Davis to Colonel Burr’s interest then, excites surprise at his present hardihood. Even at that early period it was sufficient to gain for him the appellation of being his bosom friend,” and “too,” in all the intrigues of which he was suspected, and his activity and zeal in furtherance of his patron’s advancement to the Presidency was sufficiently prominent to procure him warm notice in the publications the design gave rise to. Mr. Jefferson’s refusal to gratify his hopes of a lucrative office, in New York, and the gay young man’s dashing pursuit of the President to the shades of Monticello, in quest of it, are personal episodes in the history of the period, which may be reviewed without stain from the disrespectful language in which they are recorded, as contemporary evidence that there was, at last one period of his life when the biographer of Burr did not think Jefferson quite so bad as he now represents him; and that his enmity to him originated in a sufficient cause.”

* * * * *

“The obscurity of nearly forty years has settled upon these transactions.—Most of the actors in them, and all in whom they could have reanimated the bitterness of personal feeling, have passed from the stage of life, but their opinions went to form one of the settled results of history; and if Aaron Burr, in the full tide and triumph of his popularity, under the most favorable circumstances for exercising his great talents and commanding influence, fell from his proud position, irretrievably prostrate from the withering effects of a free and fearless discussion, the hope is vain, indeed, at this distance of time, and with such materials, to wash the Ethiope white, and to make the public believe that one of the greatest of American statesmen forged his claim to the proud confidence of his contemporaries, and should now be stripped of all title to the grateful remembrance of his country.”

TACTICS OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.
The Chicago Democrat, in its good nature, calls a new instance of the habitual deception of the Opposition, “a good joke.” It says:

“A GOOD JOKE.—A Michigan Whig paper publishes the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama in favor of the settlers, and eulogizes it as the speech of Henry Clay. Gov. Clay is a Democrat, and has done as much to defend the settlers from the outrageous calumnies of Henry Clay as any man in the U. States Senate, if we except Messrs. Walker and Benton.”

This reversal of the part really performed by Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, in ascribing to him the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama, could scarcely be an innocent mistake. Mr. Clay of Alabama—the first denouncing the settlers in unmeasured terms—the latter defending them in strong language, supported by stronger facts and arguments, and pointing to the Senator from Kentucky as their assailant. How then could the speech of the Alabama Senator, boldly attacking Mr. Clay of Kentucky, as the antagonist of the settlers, be mistaken for the Kentucky Senator’s speech? It is impossible. The trick of the Federal press of Michigan is but another sample of WEBSTER Whiggery in the Senate FLETCHER Whiggery in the House.

This Mistake of a name, contrived by Mr. Clay’s partisans to rid him of the odium of his hostility to settlers in the new States, put us in mind of a similar expedient once resorted to in Kentucky by the opponents of Green Clay (when he was a candidate for Governor,) to throw on him the hatred which his cousin Henry Clay had justly incurred among the Green River settlers for his opposition to them in the State Legislature. This weaker section of Kentucky, settled under the head-right system, petitioned the Legislature from year to year for time to pay up, by instalment, for the land they had purchased from the State. Mr. H. Clay, with his characteristic hostility to the poor—cultivators, whose interest may be brought in competition with richer and more powerful sections of the country—made bitter and unrelenting war upon the Green River settlers from year to year. His name became hateful in all that quarter of the State, insomuch, that when Green Clay became a candidate for Governor of the State, to exempt himself from the odium of it, or the suspicion that he entertained the feelings of his relative, he made a publication declaring that Green Clay, the candidate for Governor, was not Henry Clay, the enemy of the settlers.—GLOBE.

The directions on the outside is as follows.

THOMAS JEFFERSON. **Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.**

We do certify the within to contain the votes of the electors, on behalf of the State of Georgia, for a President and V. President of the U. S.

JOHN MORRISON,
DENNIS SMELT,
HEN. GRAYBILL,
D. BLACKSHEAR.

The letter is post marked Dec. 3.
The attempt of the Canadian “Patriots” has proved entirely abortive. They had one skirmish with the British troops, and were

killed. Having retreated into the territory of the United States, they have been all captured by our troops. Gen. Van Rensselaer is said to be in jail—other officers having given bail for their appearance in the U. S. Courts, and the privates disarmed and dispersed. God knows where.

The Ohio Statesman contains a feeling account of the situation of the patriot Canadians, who are driven from their native country, entirely destitute, and many of them wounded. We had marked the article for this day’s Gazette, but some good friend borrowed the paper and forgot to return it.—*Ky. Gaz.*

From Texas.—Files of the Matagorda Bulletin have reached us: to the date of the 21st Feb. Tranquility reigned throughout the country. The rumors of the Mexican invasion were either discredited, or excited no apprehension in the minds of the people. We notice in the papers advertisements of many new towns that have been laid out and lately founded, in different quarters of the territory. This is an indication of the population, and from all accounts, the republic is in a thrifty and prosperous condition.

N. O. Bulletin, of March 13.

Another revolution, “bloodless as yet.”—The Federalists of New York have had a meeting, and passed resolutions declaring that the Sub-Treasury bill if passed into law, shall not be carried into effect it that law! One of the speakers on the occasion exclaimed:

“Let us suffer our blood to flow in the cause, rather than the insignificant man, who has been raised to the elevation he now enjoys by fraud and hypocrisy should so monstrously abuse the power he has acquired” [as to execute the Sub-Treasury bill, if it should become a law.]

These federalists are getting *pol-viant*.

LETTER FROM COL. GHOLSON.

Athens, Miss. March 10.

To the Editors of the Democrat:

Guilemen:—I see by the Democrat of this date, that I am again announced as a candidate for Congress. My health is so bad that I cannot undergo the fatigues of a canvass at this time. I decline to run again. I cannot undergo the fatigues of a canvass at this time nor could I serve if elected, unless my health should improve more in a short time.

Being thus compelled to decline a canvass, I have only to assure my friends that if my health would have permitted, I would have taken great pleasure in being again before the people. You will please withdraw my name, and inform the public that I will not be a candidate.

Your obedient servant.

S. J. Gholson.

From the N. E. Farmer.

AGE AND SIZE OF TREES.

There is a great difference in the age that may be attained by different kind of trees. Some continue to flourish through a long series of ages; nor can any definite time be assigned to them as the natural period of their existence. There are individual trees whose age, as computed by some naturalists, would carry back the commencement of their existence to a period anterior to the deluge; and though we have no very satisfactory evidence that there are any trees now existing of so great an age, yet there is no physical impossibility that such may be the fact.

The age of many kinds of trees may be ascertained, with some degree of accuracy, by examining them and counting the number of the concentric circles or rims of their stem or trunk. The age of trees is also estimated, while they are standing, by their size, appearance, and a knowledge of the laws by which their growth is regulated; and there are some old and celebrated trees, the age of which is known, with some degree of accuracy, by historical documents. There are however, very few of the most remarkable veterans of the forest or the field, of which the ages can be ascertained with any precision.

We can notice briefly only a few of the most remarkable tree. The *Wallace Oak*, at Ellerslie in Scotland, three miles from Paisley, was a remarkable object at the beginning of the 14th century, and must be at least 700 years old. Its branches are said to have covered a Scotch acre of ground. Many cases of oaks of extreme old age are recorded, some of which have been estimated at 1,500 to 1,600 years. The largest oak known in England, was called Damory’s, in Dorsetshire, and was 68 feet in circumference. It was destroyed in 1775. The largest oaks now growing in England are two near Cranborne Lodge, Windsor, 120 of that height without a limb. We have found them 36 feet in circumference, and the same pine were evidently of greater elevation.

There has recently been published in the newspapers, a notice of an oak at Ashton England, said to be the finest in the country, which had lately sold for sixty guineas, and was expected to be cut down when the barking season for the year (1837) should arrive. The circumference of its trunk, 6 feet above the ground, is stated at 20 feet, the length 72; the circumference at this height being 2 feet. About thirty years since, it was sold for £100; but a chancery suit then arose, which saved it from the axe.

In Samtgilia, Poland, 30 miles from Kowno, there was a famous oak, which was cut down in 1812. It was 36 J-2 French feet in circumference, and 14 in diameter. When sawed through its age was clearly discernible, and found to be almost 600 years.—*Bib. Univ.* Aug. 1831.

A lime at Trans, in the Grisons, which was a celebrated plant in 1424, existed in 1798; when it measured 51 feet in circumference. Its age is computed by De Candolle at 583 years.

Some Cedars on Lebanon measured in 1600 by Maundrell, were found to be 36 1-2 feet in circumference; and were computed to be then 600 years old, and about 800 years old in 1787, when seen by M. Labello di Cando.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MARCH 29, 1838.

We are authorised to announce Mr. JOHN A. FINDLEY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County. Nov. 30, 1837.

We are authorised to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Mr. WILLIS KELLY, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ARCHIBALD WELLS, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Maj. W. C. PRICE, of White Plains, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT H. WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce HUGH COOK as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce Maj. M. H. HUNTER, as a candidate for Sheriff of Cherokee County.

The pre-emption bill had not been taken up for its final reading in the House of Representatives at the time of our latest dates from Washington. From amount of business before the House, it is extremely uncertain when it will be reached; but our readers shall be furnished with the earliest possible information.

or a specimen of Federal slander, and its open and reiterated, our readers are referred to the article in to-day's paper headed, "Burr and Jefferson," the name of Matthew L. Davis, the author of the letter, has been before the public for a short time in very enviable light, as the author of a letter signed "Spy in Washington," charging corruption on a member of Congress. That charge, like a cloud upon Jefferson, when brought to the test investigation utterly failed. The letter detailing charge of corruption was the moving cause of the fatal duel between Messrs. Gilley and Graves.

I beg leave to call the attention of the fairer portion of our citizens to the "Lady's Book," a monthly magazine, published in Philadelphia, and edited by Sarah J. Hale, (former editor of the Lady's American Magazine, now blended with the above work) interest and pleasure. It abounds with original poems, &c., written by such writers as George Landon, better known in this country as the poetess L. E. L., over which you no doubt collect to have read those exquisite stanzas called "Violet," and author of the "Eve of St. John," "Lost Pleiad," the "Venetian Bracelet," the story of the Lyre," "Improvisation," &c.

An Editor—gifted in the intellectual accomplishments of her sex; writes with all the grace of an Irving or a Byron. She possesses, in eminent degree, that loftiest attribute of genius, *power*. Her imagination is vivid, clear, varied and delicate; her taste delicate and refined by the study of nature and of art, and her knowledge of the human heart and social life appears varied.

I perceive from a prospectus of the above work, recently published, that the publisher has effected an arrangement by which he has united the varied talents of Miss Hale, author of "Pencil Sketches," &c. & those of Mrs. Hale. Their joint labors, in the moral department, commenced with the January number.

Each number contains fifty pages, mostly in black and white, and is printed on fine paper and embellished with a coloured plate of the latest fashions. Its finely written tales are well calculated to impress the social feelings, refine the heart, elevate the understanding, and, in a word, to adorn all the relations of life. As such, we earnestly recommend it to the attention of the Ladies, who are our pioneers in the progress of civilization and refinement. Its price is an additional inducement, being only three dollars per annum.

Sons wishing to subscribe for the above work address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, who is the nearest publisher.

We would, by no means, exclude gentlemen from the perusal of the above work—for, should they be led by its "softening influences," they would, less be benefited.

Received a letter last week from Mr. B. Merriell, a citizen of this county, dated Red River, Republic of Texas, Feb. 7, 1838. The writer contains the names of a number of gentlemen in this vicinity, to whom he has promised to send and lay on the table. The resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio against the annexation of Texas to the United States were presented, read and laid on the table. Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of conference, reported that they had agreed upon a compromise of the difference between the Senate and House, as to that provision of the neutrality bill which regulates the intercourse by sea with foreign nations. The Senate agreed to the report, and the bill will probably soon become a law. The Sub-treasury bill was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Preston giving State banks the preference as public depositories, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 19. Mr. Preston then withdrew his second amendment, which made it legal to receive the public dues in bank notes. Mr. Rives' substitute was then taken up, and Mr. Bayard occupied the floor in opposition to it until the adjournment.

The House passed over the appropriation bill and took up the special order of the day being the President's Message in reference to the North Eastern boundary. On this

more sandy and light colored than Talahatchee, but is indeed very productive and level enough, though springs are scarce and creeks dry up or sink very much.

The banks of Sulphur Fork, are I suppose 15 or 20 feet high, and all of a color, black from top to bottom, the low grounds on that stream are nearly all vacant and covered with the thickest cane I have ever seen.

"Above here in the prairies is a most delightful looking country, the land uncommonly rich, with timber in places; in fact what I have seen is more than half timbered land, but I am told the higher up the less timber. The prairies tho' so beautiful, are very disagreeable—extremely cold, muddy and windy in winter, and in summer hot and dry—and worse than all rotten limestone water, which is always admitted sickly.

"The country between Sulphur Fork and Sabine is nearly all vacant, I suppose about a hundred miles wide and gets wider as it goes up—a fine country both timbered land and prairie. I believe this part to be the best and safest of Texas. In the interior the best land is taken up, and high up the country, there is probability of Indian disturbances at times.

"Our members of Congress have lately returned home. They have appointed a commissioner to co-operate in running the line between the two Governments. They have also opened the land offices in this country. They have enacted a code of land laws, allowing all who were here at the Declaration of independence to select their league and labor (4428 & 177 acres) in one or two pieces, so as to include their improvement, or on any vacant lands in the Republic, they have six months to locate. For each league (they have to pay according to quality) from \$3 to \$5 per acre to government, and three dollars per mile for running it out. The league is Spanish measure, a little over ten miles long, about \$31 and the expense is about 66 or \$76 per league. Congress has made no provision for the later settler, (the class to which I belong) who is entitled to only 1280 acres. We can live on our land and get the benefit of it, tho' I suppose we will not get a patent till we have been here three years. Congress will set in May next and make some regulation concerning our locations, and I understand it is the policy of government to give a preference on a certain amount of land to each settler, at a very low price, perhaps from 25 to 50 cents per acre. The donation law was extended from time to time, with a reduction of amount, till the first of October last when it expired.

* * * * *

I cannot close my remarks without saying a few words respecting society in this country, which I consider in very low state, or rather in no state at all, as we have neither meetings nor schools. Yet with that great evil there is a mixture of a little good—if no professors there are no hypocrites; but the time will shortly approach, when we will enjoy common blessings of other countries."

For the Republican.

MR. GRANT—I hope your patrons will pardon me for intruding myself in the columns of your paper, when they discover that the object of this address is, to prevent, if possible, the shedding of human blood, and perhaps save the life or lives of one or possibly two valuable young mechanics. Our streets having been recently drenched with human blood, and two fellow beings hurried into eternity by the use of unlawful weapons, which has brought on a train of circumstances that never can nor never will be gotten over, will be a sufficient excuse for this communication.

I have been told that a challenge has been sent from one of our young mechanics to another, to meet in deadly combat, to settle a difficulty which perhaps of all others might be most easily settled, could they consent to adjust it upon correct principles. I am informed that the two young men have been for some time paying their addresses to a young lady living in the suburbs of the town, & I presume one has become jealous, fearing that the object of his love has placed her affections on the other.

Oh woman, thou art the balm of life, But oft the cause of deadly strife.

I would say to the young men, to stop and think before they further go, take my advice for once come to the conclusion to let the fair damsel plight her hand to the man of her choice, and let me other with Christian fortitude submit, however great the prize he may have lost. By so doing, one life sure, and perhaps two will be saved, and you live long to enjoy the sweets of life, and assist in benefiting the human family.

A FOE TO DUELING.

The New Orleans Courier states, as an evidence of the scarcity of money in that city, the fact that the steamer Brilliant, of 237 tons burthen, one of the most beautiful and fast running boats on the Mississippi, was sold under the hammer for \$17,000. Her original cost, about six months ago, was \$40,000, and she was considered cheap at that. Her engine was built on the most approved plan, and alone cost \$16,000.

Mobile was first settled by the French in 1699. In 1859, De Soto landed at Tampa Bay; with 1000 men from Havana, and spent three years in fighting the Indians, whom he repeatedly vanquished. He closed his career near the mouth of Red River, having penetrated thus far from Tampa.

Congress.—Several petitions were presented to the Senate on the 8th in favor of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, which were received and laid on the table. The resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio against the annexation of Texas to the United States were presented, read and laid on the table. Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of conference, reported that they had agreed upon a compromise of the difference between the Senate and House, as to that provision of the neutrality bill which regulates the intercourse by sea with foreign nations. The Senate agreed to the report, and the bill will probably soon become a law. The Sub-treasury bill was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Preston giving State banks the preference as public depositories, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 19. Mr. Preston then withdrew his second amendment, which made it legal to receive the public dues in bank notes. Mr. Rives' substitute was then taken up, and Mr. Bayard occupied the floor in opposition to it until the adjournment.

The House passed over the appropriation bill and took up the special order of the day being the President's Message in reference to the North Eastern boundary. On this

question Mr. Fairfield made a long speech, and the House adjourned without transacting any other business of importance.

Memorials on the subject of the late duel were presented to the Senate on the 9th, from some of the citizens of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed. A resolution offered by Mr. Wright, asking for information with the view of equalizing the salaries of the clerks in the different departments. The bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States was laid on the table after some further consideration. The Pension appropriation bill was taken up and passed it had passed the House, several days previously.

Fourteen memorials, asking for the establishment of a dry dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, were presented by Mr. Buchanan. The resolution offered a few days since by Mr. Niles, in relation to the bank of the Metropolis, was amended and adopted. The Sub-treasury bill was taken up and Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in opposition to it. Mr. Morris then took the floor and spoke until the Senate adjourned. Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor for the next day.

The House, after several hours, agreed to the Report of the Committee of the Conference on the neutrality bill, and passed the bill by a large majority. It only requires the signature of the President to become a law. A motion was made by Mr. Thompson to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Fulton's heirs was passed several weeks since. A debate sprang up out of this motion which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

Several efforts have been made by Mr. Chambers of Kentucky to amend the rules of the House, so as to change the hour of meeting in the morning from 12 to a 11 o'clock, but without effect.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican says it is now generally admitted that the Sub-treasury bill will

pass the Senate by a majority of from four to eight.

If every man and woman in this community should speak their true opinion of him, it would be found that but few voices would dissent from that which I have here expressed. I say this, not because I have any desire to obtrude myself personally before the community; but because in the face of such defiance as that thrown out in the Courier of this morning, I deem it the duty of those who have hitherto spoken freely of this creature's character, to show that they are not to be intimidated by his bluster from continuing freely to express their sentiments.

WM. LEGGETT.
New York, March 2, 1838.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

On Tuesday night last, (says the Tallahassee Floridian, of March 1d,) we learn that the Indians made another attack upon the dwelling of Mr. Chatlets, about 8 miles east of the Ocilla. His family were in bed and were awakened by the discharge of the rifle and yell of the savages. They attempted to force the door.—Mr. Chatlets allowed them to burst off a plank, and waited patiently until he distinctly saw the Indian, when he discharged a double barrelled gun at the opening, the contents of which had such effect that the marauders took to flight, carrying off the companion, no doubt mortally wounded. The trail was followed next day by a small party, under Maj. Scott McGhee, until they dispersed in a thick hammock. But for the gallant stand made by Mr. Chatlets, his dwelling would have been plundered and perhaps burned, but the unexpected warm reception of the Indian completely disconcerted them. On the night previous, the dwelling of Mr. Sheffield, about four miles to the east, was attacked & plundered by the same party, the family being absent at the time.

The Sub Treasury Bill.—Our fears in regard to the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill in the Senate are more than realized. It will be seen, by the letter of our Washington correspondent, that a test vote was taken yesterday, in the Senate, and a majority of six cast, in favor of the bill—Messrs. Morris and Wall voting for it. We cannot account for the vote of Mr. Nicholls, of Louisiana. The question will, it is thought, be taken to-day, on Mr. Rives' substitute which will be rejected, of course, by a very large majority.

Our only hope now is in the House of Representatives, and we fear that it has been also secured.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The Newspaper.—A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events which are passing in the busy world; it is a never failing source of amusement, & furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity and neglects to subscribe for a newspaper, is deficient in duties of a parent—a good citizen, and is deserving of censure of his intelligent neighbors.

FROM FLORIDA.

By an officer of the army, just arrived from the interior, says the St. Augustine Herald of the 27th ult. we learn the capture of about 400 Indian warriors, in two bodies, about 16 miles from Fort Bassinger in a north easterly direction, by Gen. Jesup. It is said the first party were captured by the army, and they acted as guides, which led to the capture of the second. After their capture, they requested permission to go out and bring in their families, which Gen. Jesup refused, but suffered a few only to go for that purpose.

The report came from Tampa, and is confirmed by express from Fort Mellon at Picata. We wait for further particulars.—*Mercury.*

JOHN S. WILSON. Clk.

COMMERCIAL.

Remarks.—Cotton has arrived freely during the past week, both by wagons and boats. The prices have not altered materially since our last, if any thing a shade lower.

Provisions and Groceries are plenty and something fallen in price.—*Wetumpka Arg.*

REVIEW OF THE N. O. MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE PICAYUNE.]

REMARKS. We regret to say that business during the past week has undergone no improvement. For a considerable time the community has been held in a state of the greatest suspense by our legislators, to whom we have been looking for relief; but in vain—they have squandered away much valuable time and are now about to leave us in a worse condition than when they commenced their sage deliberations. What change "in the course of human events," may take place next we cannot say. We are pleased to learn that the New York banks have made a move which holds out fair promises. The great Bank Convocation will meet next month when it is hoped some general plan of relief will be devised.

COTTON.—When we consider the general distress of the scarcity of money, the difficulty of negotiation in exchange, the unusual high rate of freight, our local political difficulties and the late unfavorable intelligence from Europe, the present, dull condition of our Cotton Market is not at all to be wondered at. Demand during the week has quite limited and sales have not exceeded 4,000 bales. Prices have ranged from 6 1/2 to 11 3/4 cts.

SUGAR.—We have no particular change to notice in the market. Fair to prime 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 cts; inferior to common 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 cts.

MOLASSES.—A moderate demand on the levee at last week's prices—28 a 30c.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce—LIVERPOOL, 1st Feb., 1838. Since the 23d ult. we have had a fair, steady demand for the low and middling qualities of cotton, which are comparatively scarce, & have improved 1-8d. per lb.; for good and fine there is but little demand and no change in prices. Fair Upland may be quoted at 7 3/4, and though some lots of prime have brought 8 3/4 a 9 1/2, there is very little doing in any description of American cotton above 8d.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Harrison Anthony, a chestnut sorrel horse, with Roan man and tail, Roached mane and Bobed tail, about thirteen hands high, age unknown, appraised to twenty dollars.

JOHN S. WILSON. Clk.

March 29th 1838.

PROSPECTUS.

NEW SERIES OF THE

Literary Omnibus.

Furnishing books by Mail at newspaper postage!! Waldie's Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour. It has furnished for two dollars and a half, reprints of London books which cost there over fifteen dollars, in addition to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other publication works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

BROWN'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size. It will contain,

1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and duly chargeable with newspaper postage.

2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches; Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description.

3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals. To clubs of two individuals, two dollars and a half, or five for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

Editors of newspapers who receive this number by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for 12 months.

No. 50, North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

500 LABORERS WANTED, AT THE

POETRY.

THE BLESSINGS OF LIFE.

When the devil engaged with Job's patience in battle,
Tooth and nail strove to worry him out of his life,
He rob'd him of children, slaves, houses and cattle,
But, mark me, he never thought of taking his wife.
But heaven, at length, Job's forbearance rewards;
And in time double wealth, double honor, arrives;
Heaven doubles his children, slaves, houses, and herds,
But we don't hear a word of a couple of wives!

A DISHONEST BUTCHER.
"You're a thief," said a wag, "and I'll show it."
"To a butcher, with angry feelings;
'Tis a scandalous fact, and you know it.
That knives you are constantly scratching!"

IRISH REFLECTIONS.

There a mirror stood, with eyes
Close shut; when one, in great surprise,
Exclaimed, "What means the ape?"
"What man! honey? without book
That's answered—to see how I look
When I am just asleep!"

ADAMS FIRST SLEEP.

He laid him down and slept, from his side,
Woman in all her magic beauty rose;
Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman "bride,"
And his first sleep became his last repose!

AWAY TO THE STUBBLES, AWAY.

A Sporting Song.
To-morrow's the first of September,
Get ready the Dogs and the Gun,
And be sure you don't fail to remember
The whiskey flask marks'd number one;
And, boy, above all don't be sleeping,
When rises the bright star of day,
For soon as gray morning is peeping,
We'll hasten to the stubbles away—
To the stubbles away, away, away—
To the stubbles away—let's away.

With Pero you'll bring the black setter,
Nor leave old friend Ponto behind,
The sportsman who'd wish for a better,
I wish he a better may find;
When the first breeze of morning is shaking
The dew from the hawkethorn's light spray,
Our course to the fields we'll be taking—
Away to the stubbles, away.

And when we are homeward returning,
Fatigued with the sports of the field,
Who's he that once knows would be sparing
The health and the pleasure they yield;
If sickness or sorrow come o'er us,
A fee to no doctor we pay,
But shouting "to ho there," in chorus,
We speed thro' the stubbles, away.

LINES

ON THE ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN INTO THE UNION.
Come in, little sister, so healthful and fair,
Come, take in our father's best parlour a share;
You've been kept long enough at the nurse's I trow,
Where the angry lakes roar, and the northern
winds blow;
Come in—we're a pretty large household tis true,
But the twenty five children shall make room for
you.

A present, I see, to our sive you have brought,
To add to his desert—how glad was the thought—
A treat of ripe berries, both crimson and blue,
And wild flowers to stick in his button-hole too;
The rese from your prairie—the nuts from your
tree—
What a good little sister—come hither to me.

You've a dowry besides, very cunningly stored,
To fill a nice cupboard, or spread a broad board;

Detroit, and Chicago, Ann Arbor, and more;

You're a pro, I perceive—it is true to the letter,

And your sharp Yankee sisters will like you the
better.

But where are your Indians so feeble and few—
So full'n from the heights where their forefathers
grew!

From the forest they fade—o'er the waters that
bare

The names of their baptism, they venture no more;

Oh, sooth their sad hearts, ere they vanish afar,
N'squench the faint beam of their westing star!

These ladies who sit on the sofa so high,
Are the stately dames of our family;

Your thirteen old sisters—don't treat them with
scorn!

They were notable spinsters before you were born,

Many stories they know, most instructive to hear—

Go, make them a courtsey—it will please them, my
dear.

They can teach you the names of those great men
to spell,

Who stand at the helm, when the war tempest fell;

They will show you the writing that gleamed to
the sky.

In the year seventy-six, on the fourth of July,

When the flash of the Bunker Hill flame was red,

And the blood gushed forth from the fields of the
dead.

There are some who may call them buth proud
and old;

And say they usurp what they cannot hold;

Perhaps their bright looks have a sprinkle of gray;

But then, little Michy, do n't hit it I pray;

For they'll give you a frown, or a box on the ear,

Or send you to stand in the corner, I fear.

They indeed bore the burden and heat of the day,
But you've as good right to your penny as they;

Though the price of our freedom they better have
known.

Since they paid for it out of their purses alone,

Yet a portion is saved for the youngest I ween,

So, hold up your head with the 'old thirteenth.'

Harford, (Conn.) L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Street Colloquy.—Can you tell me where
the gymnasium is?

"Jim Nasium—Jim Nasium—I don't
know him."

"It isn't a he, sir."

"Well I don't know her then."

"It is a her I tell you."

"Well I don't know them then."

"It isn't them neither, it's an it."

"Well go hunt it then." (Exeunt omnes.)

A sailor was passing one of the petit street-auctioneers, a short time since, and stopped a moment to hear what was going on. "Going!" exclaimed the knight of the hammer; "Going! one and sixpence—going! gone! It is yours, sir," handing the hook to the sailor. "Mine, sir!" exclaimed Jack, with a tone of unaffected surprise. "What is it?" "pacotillas," replied the auctioneer. "No, d—n me, if you take it on to us," replied the tar, and walked off.

An Irishman, who served on board a man-of-war in the capacity of waiter, was selected by one of the officers to haul in a tow-line of considerable length, that was rowing over the taifirail. After rowing in forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself, "By my soul, it's as long as to-day and to-morrow!—it's a good week's work for any live in the ship!"—Bad luck to the arm or leg, it'll leave me at last!—What a morse of it yet!—Och murther, murther; the sea's mighty deep to be sure! When after coming in a similar strain, and considering there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he stopped suddenly short, and addressing the officer of the watch, explained, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I don't think somebody's cut off the other end of it."

Very True.—Every parent whose son is away from him at school, should supply him with a newspaper.—Gov. Everett.

A sensible man is the Governor.

A countryman was seen staring at the signs and into the shop-windows of Albany, when a dapper clerk asked him if he didn't want to buy some "gape seed?" "Nu, I dont want none," was the reply, "I am looking at this little town—I talk of buying it."—*Benton Post.*

GAMBLING HOUSES IN ORLEANS.—A writer in the Knickerbocker has the following eloquent reflections upon the gambling houses, and those who have come and gone from them, (how different their feelings in each case!) in the great emporium of the South and West.

"These rooms are very splendid; richer than any private apartments at the North—more luxurious. Sofas, couches, mirrors, paintings, fountains of nectar, and the music of seraphs, enchant the senses. How many wretched forms have reclined upon these very couches! How many haggard faces have been reflected from these mirrors! Here, sitting where my lorn rests, the suicide thought of his beggared wife and the boy—the first born of his union—and burying his face in his hands, formed the awful resolution. Here too the old respectable planter has sat in mute despair to contemplate his bankruptcy and loss of reputation; but he did not think of suicide. The old love life, though they know it to be pain and sorrow. Can splendor, and music, and gaiety, and youth, throw even a gleam of joy over apartments so accursed? The air is death. Men will not grow wise by any thing but their own experience. Though all the dead bodies of suicide, and all the mental pangs personified, sat by to warn the gambler, he would not stop. Yes! all goes on now as before. The cards that are handled to day, and the dice that rattle so merrily, and the spots so well drawn, have been handled and rattled, and seen by fingers and eyes that now clasp the worm, and furnished a nest for the coiling reptile.

KOSCIUSZKO AND HIS LADY LOVE.
[From "Delicacies of His public and domestic life."]

The maiden to whom this Polish hero gave his heart, was daughter of one of the grand dignitaries of the kingdom, and therefore raised, by birth, above Kosciuszko. But true love is true—leveler; its alchemy detects merit in the meanest station, and its power of affinity can overcome material obstacles. The lady Louisa Sosnowski returned the love of the poor officer as the truth and fervency of his attachment deserved—but a life of happiness was not for him. How different would have been his history had the grand wish of his heart been achieved! But the disappointment of his hopes in love, concentrated his whole soul to freedom and the happiness of men.

The young lady first confided her attachment to her mother; and then Kosciuszko, with tears, and kneeling at the father's feet, confessed his pure but unconquerable passion. The parents, blinded by hereditary pride of ancestry, and exasperated at the idea that the splendour of their ancient house should be dimmed by their daughter's marriage with an officer of rank so inferior, prohibited all intercourse between the impassioned lovers; and, to insure the observance of their prohibition, placed spies upon all their steps. But love found means to deceive the Argus eyes placed over them, and knit two young hearts closer and closer to each other.

Kosciuszko, now driven to despair, proposes an elopement. The lady agrees; all is arranged, and the happiest result promises to crown their hopes. Under the shade of a dark night they effect their escape from the castle, attain, seemingly unpursued, to some distance, and a warm embrace speaks their mutual congratulations and the bright hopes of union that are dawning upon their hearts. But a sudden noise startles the lovers from their dream of bliss; the marshal's people surround and attempt to seize them. Kosciuszko draws his sword, and desperately strives to defend his beloved. A sanguinary conflict ensues, but the issue could not be doubtful. Kosciuszko, wounded, exhausted, senseless, sank to the ground, and the lady Louisa was dragged back to her paternal home.

When, after three hours swoon, Kosciuszko regained his consciousness, he crawled, feebly and despatchingly, to the nearest village, where one of his friends was quartered, carrying with him no relic of his vision of happiness, but its recollection, and a white handkerchief, which his idol had dropped in her agony. This treasure never afterwards

quitted his bosom, not even in the hottest battle, and death only could part him from it.

"Cosciuszko formed no second attachment; and although, in after years, several advantageous matches were proposed to him, both in Poland and France, he never could be prevailed upon to marry. Even to an advanced age he remained faithful to the love of his youth, and spoke of the object of his only passion with all the fire of early life."

E. B. THOMPSON,

DEPTHS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

IN TOWN in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best country affords.—His Stables shall be well supplied with provender and attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Jefferson, Ala. March 15th, 1838.

John Goodin & Co.

Abacoacha March 2 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one score more age

not known, some saddle spots and white face; no brands perceptible, and one 2 year old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shaham.

Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clik.

March 1st 1838. —St.

GE & Standifer,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Gunter's Landing,

MARSHAL COUNTY, Ala.

ARE now receiving by

steamers Guide & Harkaway, in addition to their

regular stock, a general assort-

ment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. among

which are the following:

50 Bbls. Rectif. Whisky.

14 Bbls. & hf. Bbls. American Brandy.

15 do do do Gin.

5 Sweet Wine.

20 Casks Cheese.

24 Cans Baltimore Oysters.

6 Bbls. Crackers.

6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.

12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers generally to give them a call, they will sell low for cash or on four months time, for paper payable in Bank.

March 1st, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House

of Public Entertainment in this

place, (Sackapato,) for the special accommo-

dation of Travellers, and pledge myself to

make the visitor comfortable at any time he may

call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My Stable will be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and will be attended by a good Hostler. Well know-

ing the great pressure at this time, my bills will

be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the

above three months, and forward their accounts

to this place for payment.

Sackapato, February 8, 1838.—St.

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